The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch Defeated by Gen. Lyon.

Splendid Charge of United States Cavalry.

Two Hundred and Seventy Cut Through Four Thousand Rebels.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

A Naval Engagement off Charleston Harbor.

A Rebel War Vessel Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

Thirty-five of her Crew Saved and Brought to Philadelphia.

Piratical Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The Texan Rebels Threatening the Forts in New-Mexico.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The following are the terms of the postal treaty made between Señor ROMERO and Postmaster-General BLAIR, and ratified by the Senate yesterday morning:

1. An exchange of mails by means of packets plying between New-York and Havana and Vera Cruz, the expense of such transportation to be equally divided between the two Governments.

2. The Post-office at New-York and the Post-office at Vera Cruz, and such other ports as shall be hereafter mutually agreed upon, shall be the offices of exchange.

3. The international letter postage between the two countries on all letters transmitted to their destination in each, shall be as follows: Under half an ounce, twenty-five cents; half an ounce and less than an ounce, fifty cents, and so on, an additional twenty-five cents for every additional fraction of half an ounce. In all cases the postage to be paid in advance.

4. Postage upon newspapers and pamphlets to be the established inland rates of the two countries, and a sea postage of one cent on each newspaper, and one cent on each ounce of other printed material. The dispatching country to collect its own inland and the sea postage, and the receiving country its inland postage only.

5. The United States guarantee to the Mexican States the transit in closed bags free of all duties, tax, detention or examination, of all mail matter sen. through the United States, and also proper protection to any Mail Agent sent by the Mexican Government to guard said mails.

6. The Mexican States give the like guarantees for the free transit of all mail matter sent from one part of the United States to another, and passing through Mexican territory.

7. The means of transportation of the mails provided by sections five and six shall be furnished by the country sending the mail, and all such means of transportation, with the men necessary to do the work, are to be free from arrest, charges or molestation, except for violation of the laws.

8. No postage accounts are to kept between the two countries, but each retains the postages collected.

9. The steamers employed to be considered by the respective Governments as National coasting vessels.

10. In case of war between two countries, the steamers to exempt from its vicissitudes until six weeks be after notification shall have been given and received of the discontinuance of the mail service.

11. The Post-office Departments of the two countries may arrange modifications of this Treaty and agree upon details. They may also arrange for the interchange of mails on the frontiers.

12. The representatives of the two countries may send their correspondence interchangeably free of postage in locked pouches.

13. The treaty is for an indefinite period, but may be closed on a year's notice by either party.

14. The treaty to be ratified and exchanged within six months, and to take effect immediately on such ratification.

STEEL-CLAD SHIPS.

The Navy Department invites proposals for the construction of one or more steel or iron-clad ships. The vessels are to be of sufficient capacity to carry an armament of one hundred and twenty tons, with a complement of three hundred men, and provisions for sixty days, with coal for eight days' steaming, and not to draw exceeding sixteen feet water. Drawings of hull and machinery, with estimates of cost and speed, must be submitted. Persons intending to compete must notify the Department of such intention by the 15th of August, and present their plans and specifications within twenty-five days.

CHANGING THE CAMPS.

Each day the camps of some of the regiments in this vicinity are changed, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the force in the brigades now forming.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

Since the retreat of our troops from Centreville, the rebels have been perpetrating the greatest outrages in that vicinity. Women are subjected to shameful insults and indignities, and every male who hesitated to join the rebel forces has been seized and sent to Manassas or Richmond, not excepting the aged and infirm. Large numbers of the fugitives who retreated with our Army are now in this city.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

At three o'clock this morning Col. BURNSIDE's Brigade was called out by a false alarm of the approach of the rebels.

BUILDING A FORT.

The Indiana Seventeenth and Ohio Eighth, Col. HASKELL, are building a fort on Round Top Hill, a part of Savage Mountain, which commands the turnpike and Great Pass through the Alleghanies from Grafton to Romney.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince NAPOLEON returned from his visit to Mount Vernon shortly after ten o'clock last night. He passed without interruption, without seeing a rebel, to the tomb of WASHINGTON. After visiting the grounds, and being carefully shown every object of interest, the Prince and his suite returned to Washington as stated. On the journey, two of his carriage horses were sun-struck and died, and the servants were obliged to substitute mules. The lateness of the return was due to this fact.

This afternoon the Prince and his suite, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, dined with Lord LYONS, at the English Embassy.

This evening there was a brilliant reception at Secretary SEWARD'S—at which the Prince and suite were present. Almost every person of distinction was present. The Prince was dressed perfectly plain, with the exception of the decorations of two orders.

CONSUL AT NAPLES.

Dr. J. H. ARMSBY was, to-day, appointed Consul to Naples.

CAVALRY FROM KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of War has accepted the services of a regiment of cavalry from Kentucky.

A COLONEL RESIGNED.

Prof. QUIMBY, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, has resigned his commission. The Colonel was strict and not very even-handed, and hence arose much dissatisfaction among the men.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is probable that the President will continue Mr. WOODS in the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

THE BLOCKADE.

Congress having placed at the disposal of the Navy Department sufficient means to enable the Government to make the blockade efficient, the Secretary will at once avail himself of the entire resources of the country, and unite everything in an effort to hermetically seal the Southern ports.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

A long while ago the Government accepted the Brooklyn Phalanx. Its non-appearance in Washington is being made the subject of much comment.

AN EXCURSION.

The Excursion train from New-York, on the route *vid* Easton, Reading and Harrisburgh, arrived at Baltimore at 4½ o'clock, nine hours and fifteen minutes from New-York. After a half hour's detention at Baltimore, the train left for Washington and arrived here at 8½ o'clock.

FEMALE REBELS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MANSFIELD'S office continues to be visited daily by ladies to procure passes permitting them to cross the river into Virginia. The important part played by female Secessionists in conveying intelligence to the rebels, has resulted in the utmost caution being exercised in granting passes to ladies, and none, except those who bring undoubted proofs of their loyalty, are favored. This morning a young woman, elegantly attired, applied to Capt. DE KAY for a pass, representing herself to be a sister of a Major in one of the regiments near Alexandria. On being questioned, she stated that she stopped at Willard's Hotel; but when asked the number of her room, was quite disconcerted, and in a moment she abruptly left. An inquiry at the hotel confirmed the suspicion that no such lady was an inmate of the house. Correspondence intercepted by the Government agents often discloses the names of women in Washington—some of them young in years—who sympathize with the rebels, and it not unfrequently happens that, not knowing the fate of their letters, the fair rebels apply for passes, and are confronted at once by the proofs of their disloyalty.

PORTRAITS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff visited BRADY'S gallery on Monday, where they sat for their photographs. Several pictures were taken, and, today, large numbers of strangers visited the gallery to see the portrait of the gallant young General.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following were among the latest nominations sent in and confirmed yesterday. The others have already been published:

Wm. S. McManus, of New-York, to be Captain of Fifteenth Infantry.

Henry B. Hays, of Pennsylvania, to be Captain of Third Cavalry.

Henry C. Whitney, of Illinois, to be Assistant-Paymaster.

Charles Hopkins, of California, to be Assistant-Quartermaster.

James N. Muller, of Maryland, to Supervising-Inspector of Steamboats for Third District.

Benedict Milburn and Daniel Roland, to be Justices of the Peace for Washington.

The following regular promotions were made:

Quartermaster's Department—Captains J. A. McKinstry, Stewart Van Vliet, and Daniel H. Rucker, to be Majors.

Corps of Engineers—Majors Richard Delafield and Henry Brewerton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains George McCullum, Henry W. Benham, Daniel P. Woodbury, S. B. Tower, Horatio G. Wright, and John Newton, to be Majors; First Lieutenants James C. Duane, Quincy A. Gilmore, F. E. Prime, James S. A. C. Morton, James L. Casey, and James B. McPherson, to be Captains; Second Lieutenants George H. Elliott, John C. Palfrey, Henry M. Robert, Wm. C. Paine, Wm. E. Merrill, Chauncey B. Reese, Walter McFarland, John A. Tardy, and Charles E. Cross, to be First Lieutenants; Brevet Second Lieutenant Arthur H. Lutton to be Second Lieutenant.

Topographical Engineers—Majors Hartman, Bache, and James D. Graham, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains Thomas J. Cram, Andrew A. Humphreys, John N. McComb, James H. Simpson, Lorenzo Sitgreaves, and Israel C. Woodruff, to be Majors; First Lieut. Robert S. Williamson, to be Captain; Second Lieutenants J. L. Kirby, Smith Haddiman, S. Putnam, Orlando G. Wagner, and Nicholas Bowen, to be First Lieutenants; Brevet Second Lieut. Alfred Mordecai, to be Second Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.—Archibald C. Rhodes of New-York, Arthur Mathewson of Connecticut, Michael Bradley of Pennsylvania, Newton D. Bates of New-York, Frederick E. Potter of New-Hampshire, Adrian Hudson of New-York, William Howell of New-York, James A. Tinkham of New-York, Alexander Hutchins of New-York, Charles O. Carpenter of Connecticut, John Wilson of Pennsylvania, Samuel D. Flagg of New-York, Wentworth R. Richardson of Maine, Absalom W. H. Hawkins of Pennsylvania, Harvey D. Burlingham of New-York, Henry M. Wells of Massachusetts, John Otis Burt of New-York, William C. Lyman of Massachusetts, Wm. H. Leavitt of Massachusetts, Jacob H. Gotwald of Pennsylvania, Jacob H. Macomber of Massachusetts, Edward S. Bogert of New-York, G. B. Beardsley of New-York, Thomas H. Whitney of New-York, A. B. Judson of Pennsylvania, James S. Knight of Delaware, Walter K. Schofield of Connecticut, Henry Ackley of Pennsylvania, Almond O. Leavitt of New-Hampshire, Edward M. Stine of New-York, Edward S. Mathews of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Covell of New-York, Jeremiah R. Little of New-York, William Lamont Wheeler of New-York, Aaron S. Oberley of Pennsylvania, Walter B. Dick of Pennsylvania, Samuel B. Tuthill of New-York.

Surgeons in the Navy.—Thomas J. Turner.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

General Order No. 45, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into the service, is now officially explained. It is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nationality, in which the men and officers speak the same tongue, but to prevent the enlistment into regiments or companies whose officers speak the English language only, of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons to enlist under officers whose language they do understand.

The twenty-ninth section of the act approved July, 1838, granting three months' extra pay in lieu of bounty to soldiers, who may reënlist, and the third section of the act approved June, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New-York, to soldiers who may reënlist from distant stations, having been repealed by the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, in future no such bounties will be paid.

Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by a surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service.

Hon. A. W. RANDALL has been appointed Minister to Rome, *vice* RUFUS KING, resigned to take command of the Wisconsin Brigade in Baltimore, to which city he has been ordered to-day.

Capt. ANDREW A. HARWOOD, who has been temporarily acting as Chief in the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

The following order was to-day issued from the Post-office appointment office:

It appearing to this Department that vicious persons are transmitting through the mails envelopes having printed or written upon them scandalous or scurrilous matter, it is ordered that Postmasters stop all such matter as soon as discovered, whether at the office of mailing or elsewhere, and forward it at once to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The movements of troops are conducted with the least possible parade and publicity, affording a strong contrast to former similar military proceedings. It is evident, however, that Gen. MCCLELLAN is sedulously employed making the best disposition of the forces under his command, with a view to the protection of the Capital, should the Confederate forces, relying upon disloyal Marylanders as co-workers, threaten its security.

Reports are prevalent that a large body of Secessionists, supposed to be a part of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, has recently been seen within two miles of the Potomac Great Falls, in nearly a direct line with the fording place. If this be true, it can be safely stated that the Confederates would not find their passage unobstructed, and would discover certain arrangements on the part of the Federal Government, not inserted in the disunion programme. It is known that there is on the part of our troops the utmost vigilance, while our lines are sufficiently extended to guard against surprise from any quarter.

The editorial excursion train, having on board the representatives of nearly all the leading New-York journals and other invited guests, to the number of twenty, has reached Washington. The purpose of the excursion, the inspection of the new military route by way of Harrisburgh, was most satisfactorily attained, the day being very fine throughout. The two cars which formed the train passed directly from New-York to Washington. The time-table was 7:15 from New-York and 6:45 at Washington, and nearly all the stations were reached from five to ten minutes ahead of the schedule. The editors return by the same train, leaving Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The President has appointed H. G. WELLS, of Michigan, Minister Resident to Honduras.

Lieut. WALKER H. STEVENS, of the corps of Engineers, being declared a defaulter to the Government, is dismissed.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

MOVEMENTS OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Aug. 7.

JAMES BROWN, private of Company E, Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth Regiment, died of typhoid fever yesterday.

The secession prisoners captured opposite the Point of Rocks are in the cavalry camp, strictly guarded. They appear to be quite easy in mind as to the future. They are a portion of a cavalry company, but without uniforms. Some of their friends have visited them in company with our own officers, but no private conversation is allowed.

One of our pickets brought in a prisoner to-day, taken on the river shore, near Sheppardstown. The cause of his arrest I have not been able to ascertain.

Secession cavalry are frequently seen in the vicinity of the Ferry, in small squads. Yesterday eleven were reported to have been discovered near Bolivar Heights. A strong scout was immediately sent out to secure them, but have not yet reported.

Great efforts are making by the rebel commanders at Manassas Junction to amass a large stock of supplies, which would seem to indicate a forward movement in this direction. It is also confidently believed that Gen. JOHNSTON is now a short distance north of the Junction, and may be on his way to locate at Charlestown, where scouts are known to have been frequently seen of late.

The recent report that Gen. BANKS is to be superseded by Gen. MCCALL, is believed by officers here to be destitute of foundation. The General has succeeded without any apparent effort in removing the sectional prejudices of all who have met him, particularly as regards the inhabitants on both sides of the river.

I may perhaps be allowed to state, that it was probably by the suggestion of Gen. BANKS that the Government adopted the plan of concentrating a large force at Baltimore, as the most convenient point for suddenly reinforcing any one of the three great Armies east of the Alleghanies, and being more accessible to supplies than any other city.

The general health in the camp is good.

COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE.

Col. BURNSIDE had a splendid reception at Newport, the other day, and made a speech of acknowledgment, in which he gave some interesting statements concerning the battle at Bull Run. The Providence *Journal* says that upon the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made, Col. BURNSIDE expressed himself unreservedly. He said: "I called upon Gen. MCDOWELL and *expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time.* Senator WILSON was present, and looked at me when I made the remark as though I was a coward. Gen. MCDOWELL said, *If I do not fight them to-morrow I cannot do it in six months.* Better, said I, wait that time than hazard a battle now. Gen. MCDOWELL invited a meeting of officers at his head-quarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDOWELL) was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defence to Gen. SCOTT, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied, 'There is no danger.' Two days afterwards, in company with Gov. SPRAGUE, I called upon Gen. SCOTT, and repeated my apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. SCOTT gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehending an attack on Washington, and told what the rebels would do, and, added Col. BURNSIDE, with emphasis, everything that the old General predicted then has been confirmed."

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

BEN MCCULLOCH'S REBELS ROUTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A battle occurred yesterday at Dug Spring, 19 miles south of this place, between the National forces under Gen. LYON, and the rebel troops under BEN MCCULLOCH, in which eight of the former were killed and 30 wounded, and 40 of the latter killed and 44 wounded.

Gen. LYON took 80 stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons.

A troop of United States Cavalry, 270 strong, made a charge upon a body of rebel Infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong, cutting their way through and routing them, with a loss of only five men. The charge was a most gallant and terrible one, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. LYON took possession of the Field.

Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

On Thursday, news reached here that the enemy were advancing on us in three columns, with a force numbering twenty thousand men. Gen. LYON immediately set out to meet them with the Second and Third Missouri Regiments, from this city; the Fourth and Second Kansas Regiments, and the First Iowa Regiment; also, with two or three companies of Regular Infantry, and two or three companies of Regular Cavalry, from Camp McClellan. About twelve miles west of here, Gen. LYON encamped that evening on Tyrel Creek, and on Friday advanced to Dug Springs, about nineteen miles southwest of Springfield, when he obtained intelligence of the enemy.

A fight took place between 4 and 6 o'clock that afternoon. A party of 270 of Gen. LYON'S cavalry, as previously reported, were crossing a ridge of high land, partially inclosed on the east by a valley, and, when descending the hill, came upon a large force of the enemy's infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and, being unable to retreat, they charged and cut their way through, with the loss of only five men. The Lieutenant commanding the cavalry was killed, after killing eight of the rebels. Meantime the enemy appeared in large numbers, moving along the valley, but they were put to flight by our artillery. Our infantry was not engaged. The rebels retreated southward to a place called McCullough's Store, on the Fayetteville road.

The number of rebels found dead on the field amounted to 40, and some 44 wounded were picked up.

Gen. LYON is said to be strongly intrenched in close proximity to the enemy, and another battle is expected to take place.

It is said there is a body of 5,000 men 30 miles west of us, who are coming to attack us during the absence of Gen. LYON. We have here two companies of the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, about seven or eight hundred Home Guards from the surrounding counties, and two pieces of artillery.

While I write this report two companies of Home Guards have gone out to reconnoitre for the enemy from the west. We are waiting for them with confident hearts and strong arms, determined that the enemy shall not take the town without a bloody struggle.

REBEL WAR VESSEL SUNK.

EFFECTS OF A FRIGATE'S BROADSIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The United States gun-boat *Flag* arrived at Fort Mifflin, this morning, with 36 rebel prisoners, taken from a rebel war-vessel, formerly the revenue cutter *Aiken*, seized at Charleston last Winter. The *Aiken* fired at the *St. Lawrence*, off Charleston, probably mistaking her for a merchant vessel, when the *St. Lawrence* returned a broadside, sinking the rebel. Five of the crew were lost, and the rest rescued and placed on board the *Flag*.

The rebel vessel was called the *Petrel*, under her new commission.

The broadside from the *St. Lawrence* cut her completely in two. The prisoners are on their way up to the city in the *Flag*, and will be placed in custody of the Marshal.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last Evening.

The United States gun-boat *Flag*, Commander SARTORI, (formerly the *Phineas Sprague*,) arrived off the Powder Magazine, at Fort Mifflin, this morning, from Savannah.

She brought thirty-six pirate prisoners, taken from a rebel vessel of war off Charleston, on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The rebel craft was sunk by a broadside from the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*. Five of her men were drowned, but the remaining thirty-six were saved, and are now prisoners.

They were put on board the *Flag*, where they have been heavily ironed and under constant guard. We are informed that they are a villainous looking set of fellows. The vessel that was sunk was formerly the U. S. revenue cutter *Aiken*, that was seized by the Secessionists at Charleston, last November.

The officers of the *Aiken* evidently did not understand the character of the *St. Lawrence*. She came boldly out of Charleston harbor, and fired two shots at her. The *St. Lawrence* returned the fire, and at the first discharge sunk her, rescuing most of those on board, as we have already stated.

The *Flag*, which brought the prisoners to the Delaware, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard last May, since which time she has been cruising off Hampton Roads, "Charleston and Savannah," overhauling vessels and chasing their steamers when attempting to come out, &c. She had a skirmish with one on the 27th of last June, off Tybee Island, causing her to beat a hasty retreat, after receiving a broadside of shell. The officers and crew are all well and ready to return as soon as the necessary repairs are finished. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—L. C. Sartori.
First Lieutenant—E. D. McCawley.
Master—A. Dexter.
Acting Masters—W. West, J. Warren.
Midshipman—J. Wiedman.
Master's Mates—R. Wharton, J. Johnson.
Surgeon— —— Sartori.
Acting Purser—L. Lardiner.
Acting Chief Engineer— —— Speigle.
Acting Assistant Engineers—J. Walker, W. Speigle and J. Harris.
Purser's Steward—H. Macheet.
Surgeon—H. Test.

The *Flag*, with her prisoners, is on her way up to the city, but will not arrive before four or five o'clock. The prisoners will be handed over to the United States Marshal.

The rebel vessel, we are informed, was called the *Petrel*, under her new commission. The *St. Lawrence's* shot are said to have cut her completely in two.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE PETREL.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The following are the names of the officers of pirate ship *Petrel*, brought here; Captain, WM. JERAT, of South Carolina, (and not Grimshaw, as at first stated;) Lieutenant, R. M. HARVEY, of North Carolina; Prizemaster, AUGUST PETRUSSITT, of France. Nearly all the crew are Irishmen, who state that they were out of work. The *St. Lawrence* was slightly damaged. The crew were heavily ironed. They were lodged to-night in Moyamensing Prison.

THE PRIVATEERS.

DOINGS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The *Quaker City* picked up, this morning, near the Capes, a small boat containing ten ship-masters and seamen, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, North Carolina. They gave some startling intelligence of the doings off the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot-boat privateering. One of them, the *Gordon*, ran the blockade at Charleston, and of the whole coast up to Hatteras Inlet, ten days ago, since which time she has captured the brig *Wm. H. McGilvery*, of Bangor, from Cardenas, with molasses, and the schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with fruit.

The names of the privateers are, the *Gordon*, the *Coffee*, side-wheel steamer, formerly running between Old Point and Norfolk; the steamer *Motion*, formerly a Norfolk pilot boat. All of them are armed with rifled cannon. Those from Norfolk were taken down the canal to Albemarle Sound. Newbern, N. C., is the head-quarters of these pirates.

Ten gun-boats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk, to be taken down the canal. Crews for them are being shipped at Newbern.

The bark *Glen*, of Portland, with Government coal, was captured a week ago, and taken into Beaufort, N. C.

The refugees state that the Confederates scarcely regard the coast blockade at all, and consider the *Quaker City* the only vessel doing any efficient service against them.

During all this time several gun-boats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

The frigate *Wabash* has arrived from off Charleston for coal and water, having been relieved by the *Roanoke*. She recaptured the schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York, which had been taken by the piratical schooner *Dixie*. The prize crew are now prisoners on the *Wabash*.

She also took the brig *Sarah Star*, bound from Wilmington to Liverpool, with turpentine and resin, and sailing under English colors.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* last week sunk the rebel privateer *Petrel*, formerly the United States revenue cutter *Picken*, commanded by Lieut. GRIMSHAW of the United States Marines. She fired nine shots at the *St. Lawrence* without effect, and received but three shells. Two of the crew sunk with her, and 35 are prisoners in the *St. Lawrence*.

The *Wabash* accidentally ran into the gun-boat *Semmole*, but did little damage.

FROM ON BOARD THE QUAKER CITY.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY.
Off CAPE HENRY, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The *Quaker City*, while on the blockade off the Capes this morning, captured a sail-boat containing ten men, ship masters, mates and seamen, belonging to various vessels that have been captured by the rebels on the North Carolina coast. Their testimony reveals a most alarming state of things on that coast. They state that there are no less than three steamers and one pilot-boat actively engaged in privateering at Hatteras Inlet alone. These are:

The *Gordon*—a steamer which arrived from Charleston, S. C., about ten days since, having run the blockade at that place, as well as along the whole coast. She has captured several vessels.

Coffee—a steamer formerly running between Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. This vessel was brought from Norfolk *down the canal into Albemarle Sound*, and has captured several vessels of various sizes.

Marion or *Mariner*—a steamer with two guns—formerly a Wilmington tug-boat.

York—a pilot-boat built at Norfolk, and taken through the above named canal into the Sound.

All these vessels have rifled cannon, and sally out and seize any vessel and take them into Hatteras Inlet and up to Newbern, N. C., which is the head-quarters of these pirates.

They report that ten gun-boats are being mustered and mounted at Norfolk for the purpose of being brought through the canal into Albemarle Sound. Men were being shipped for crews of these vessels when they left Newbern, N. C.

A heavy battery is in course of erection at Hatteras Inlet, to be commanded by Major ANDREWS. Another battery exists at Oregon Inlet, commanded by Capt. L. J. JOHNSON and E. MOALES, Engineer-in-Chief.

The inhabitants of North Carolina laugh at the blockade, both of that coast as well as of Charleston—pleasantly denominating Hatteras Inlet and Albemarle Sound as the ports of Norfolk.

The *Quaker City* appears to be the only vessel that performs the strict duties of blockade on this whole coast; and judging from the threats constantly being made against her by the pirates, from Baltimore to Florida, appears to be the only "lion in the path" of these privateers.

The names of the people in the boat captured, and who give the above information, are as follows:

CHARLES A. FRENCH, master of brig *B. T. Martin*, captured 23d July, by privateer *York*, 100 miles east of Hatteras.

DANIEL W. JACKSON, mate of brig *B. T. Martin*.

Capt. D. A. CAMERELL, master of brig *Lydia A. Francis*, wrecked on Hatteras, May 6.

Capt. PENNY, master of bark *Linwood*, with coffee, wrecked on Hatteras, July 16.

MANDEVILLE POWERS, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

THOMAS WEHADEN, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

JOSEPH SMITH, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

Capt. D. DOANE, master of schooner *Chase*, captured off Ocracoke Inlet, July 25, by steamer *Marion* or *Mariner*, formerly a Wilmington tug boat.

BENONI SPINK, seaman of schooner *Chase*.

ALONZO S. YOUNG, seamen of the schooner *Chase*.

Brig *William H. McGilvery*, of Bangor, from Cardenas, for Boston, with molasses, was captured July 23, by steamer *Gordon*, off Hatteras, and taken to Newbern, N. C.

Schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with fruit, was captured off Hatteras, July 26, by steamer *Gordon*, and taken to Newbern, N. C.

Bark *Glen*, of Portland, with Government coal, is reported to have been captured by privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and brought into Beaufort, N. C., about ten days since.

GRAPE SHOT.

REPORT OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, on her outward passage to Havana, on Thursday, July 25, at 7 P. M., lat. 32° 44', lon. 78° 19', passed a small fore-and-aft schooner, pilot-boat build, with her mainsail reefed and jib furled; had no name on her stern; had something amidships, covered with canvas—undoubtedly a gun. She is, without doubt, the same vessel described in the papers of July 23, about 60 feet long, and painted a deep lead color. On our approach she hoisted the American ensign, which saved her from being handled rather rough. As soon as we passed her she made all sail. As to her being one of the piratical vessels which infest our coast there is but little doubt. The *Columbia* left at Key West, July 28, (outward trip,) the United States steamer *Mississippi*, and steamers *Crusader*, *Water Witch* and *Sabine*. The steam-frigate *Niagara* sailed same day on a cruise.

REPORT BY THE SCHOONER ABBIE FOREST.

The schooner *Abbie Forrest*, from Eleuthera, reports that on the 4th inst., in lat. 36° 42', long. 72° 24', she was boarded by an officer from the United States ship *Vincennes*, bound south on a cruise. The officer reported having seen a suspicious steamer the day previous, but there being no wind, he could not give chase to her. On the 4th, passed a large quantity of cask shooks. On the 5th, passed near the lower mast of a square-rigged vessel having the rigging and top attached; had not been long in that situation, and appeared to have been cut away. It was reported at Eleuthera, but not generally credited, that a coasting schooner privateer was in Crooked Island Passage.

THE PRIZES OF THE SUMTER.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG NAIAD.

Capt. W. SALTUS RICHARDSON, of the brig *Naiad*, one of the vessels which fell into the hands of the privateer *Sumter*, and which was afterwards released, has just arrived here in company with the brigs *Ben Dunning* and *Machias*, and gives the following statement of his experience with the pirates.

Having taken in a full cargo of sugar for New York, he sailed from Cienfuegos early on the morning of the 6th of July, in company with other vessels. Having got well clear of the land, but still in sight of the light, he saw a steamer bearing down for them from the westward. He supposed from her position that she was a United States or English man-of-war; she set her jack for a pilot, but noticing that the signal contained only a very few stars, he was in doubt as to what she could be.

The tug, which had towed one of the vessels out, ran for the steamer, and, as he supposed, put a pilot on board. The steamer then displayed the American flag, in the usual way, to get a response from the other vessels, all of which hoisted their ensigns. The steamer then approached the *Naiad*, and sent a boat alongside, filled with armed men and an officer. Gaining the deck, the latter demanded to see the captain, when Capt. RICHARDSON came forward.

The following dialogue ensued:

PIRATE—Are you the Captain?

CAPTAIN—Yes.

PIRATE—Consider your vessel a prize to the Confederate States war steamer *Sumter*. It is a very unpleasant duty I have to perform, but I must see your papers.

CAPTAIN—All right; don't make any needless apologies. We are in your power, and shall not resist.

The ship's papers were produced in a small trunk case, which were examined, and the pirate then ordered Capt. RICHARDSON to head the brig for the land, with the intention of going into Cienfuegos. The Captain remembered that among the papers was a letter from the consignees, which he was anxious to retain. His request for it was, however, denied.

Prior to the boarding, the Captain of one of the vessels seized, being within hailing distance of the *Naiad*, called out to Capt. RICHARDSON, asking him how he felt at being made a prize of, at the same time evincing his own sentiments towards his captor by knocking the heads out of three hogsheads of sugar—his private property—to keep it from falling into their hands. As he threw the sugar overboard, he declared in naughty-oal phrases, that he would not have his sugar sweeten salt water than their piratical coffee.

They anchored the same day in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and the pirate officer directed the Captain and crew of the *Naiad* to give a parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States, when they would be set at liberty. As they declined doing this, they were threatened with confinement on board the steamer. They were afterwards put ashore, and were told to see the American Consul, and Captain of the port, who would take care of them.

In the interval a correspondence took place between the pirate Captain and the Spanish authorities, respecting the prizes. The Captain's letter appealed strongly to the authorities for an acknowledgment of their flag, basing his argument upon the fact that the interests of Spain and the Southern Confederacy were identical, as both were slaveholding nations.

The Spaniards, however, failed to respond favorably until they could hear from the Captain-General. Meantime the privateer was permitted to take on board what coal she wanted, but as soon as advices came from Havana the *Sumter's* prize crews were withdrawn from the vessels, and she immediately went to sea, leaving her three prizes in the hands of the Spaniards. There was then considerable time wasted in informal talk between our Consul at Havana, the Captain General and the authorities at Cienfuegos; but no formal demand appeared to be made for the surrender of the vessels to their rightful owners.

Meantime the "prizes" were being worm-eaten, and the crews were exposed to the yellow fever, which had made its appearance in the port. Fifteen days were consumed in this manner, when the United States steamer *Crusader* came in and demanded their release. They sailed the same day, and were convoyed as far as Cape San Antonio. Capt. RICHARDSON states that after they had been at anchor six days, an English brig from Jamaica came in after a freight, and reported that a boat had arrived at Kingston from the island of Grand Cayman, reporting that *an English steamer had put into that place in distress, requiring coal*. A schooner was chartered to carry down 200 tons of coal at the enormous freight of £1 per ton, the charter and coal being paid for in English sovereigns. No doubt existed from all the circumstances that this was the *Sumter*. She was probably lying in wait here to sally out and intercept one of the California steamers. With this information as to the coaling place of the *Sumter*, there can be little difficulty in finding her hiding place.

The crew of the *Sumter* told Capt. RICHARDSON that they were mostly impressed at New-Orleans, and were heartily desirous to escape from the service of the Confederate States. Although the *Sumter* is well armed, yet her upper deck is wholly unfit for the safe discharge of her heavy guns.

Capt. RICHARDSON says that they were treated with considerable courtesy by the pirates. Before the latter left his vessel the officer cast longing eyes upon his chronometer, but upon his representations that it was his private property, it was not stolen. All the pirates took was one ensign and his papers. Some of the other Captains was not so fortunate. In reply to the prize master he stated that the chronometer and $200 in money belonged to the ship, and they were carried off.

On the voyage to New-York the *Naiad* kept company with the other vessels, and were on the watch continually for other privateers, but only on one occasion was she chased. This occurred off Tortugas, but she escaped her pursuer under cover of night. Twice during the voyage she was spoken by a United States man-of-war, one of which was the gun-boat steamer *Union*, which requested to be reported all well.

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE PIRATES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

Yesterday morning the crew of the schooner *Protector*, belonging to Mr. PHILLIP FITZPATRICK, of this city, which was captured off Hatteras, on the 28th of July, by the privateer steamer *Gordon*, arrived at this port in an open yawl-boat, from Newbern, N. C. The *Protector* was commanded by Capt. LARKIN, and the following persons as the crew: THOS. ROSS, JAMES QUOMOR and DAVID HART, of Philadelphia. The schooner left this port on the 21 of July for Matanzas, and left that port on the 19th of July with a cargo of fruit. On the 28th, and when near Cape Hatteras, the side-wheel steamer *Gordon*, a privateer from Charleston, hove in sight, and there being but little wind, the schooner was soon overtaken. Two guns were fired from the *Gordon* across the bow of the schooner, and at the same time the secession flag was displayed from the mast of the steamer. The schooner hove to, and a boat filled with armed men was sent to her, and soon afterwards the steamer took her in tow; and after reaching Cape Hatteras Inlet, the steamer left and a crew placed on board from the steamer took the schooner to Newbern, N. C., the crew of the schooner remaining on board. As soon as the schooner arrived at Newbern, her cargo was sold, the fruit realizing heavy prices. The Philadelphians remained there about twenty-four hours, after which a yawl boat, about 20 feet long, was furnished them, and they were told to make their way home as quick as possible. A sufficient quantity of provisions was placed on board to last them for a week. The Philadelphians left the mouth of Hatteras Inlet on Thursday last, and reached this city about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They had a pleasant passage, with the exception of a little rough weather during one day.

The privateer *Gordon* is represented to be a steamer of about 500 tons burden, and was built, several years since, in Wilmington, Del. She carries three guns, one a 24-pounder, and the other two, 12 and 18 pounders. She belongs to Charleston, and formerly ran between Charleston and Savannah. The crew of the schooner *Protector* represent business at Newbern as being very flat, and much suffering among the laboring portion of the community.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters to the London Times.

From the Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5, 1861.

The rail and the river still connect South and North together. With all the hate of the South towards the North, and with all the anger of the North towards the South, there is yet some lingering aversion to the total disruption of all ties between the belligerents. The trunk is torn from the limbs, but the political surgeons are loth to cut the tendons, and seem to act as though they thought Conservative surgery would effect some miraculous recovery. Although Postmaster-General cut off the mails, they wink at the devices of expressing agencies and railways to keep open the communications, and thus a man or a letter may, at risk of certain contingencies, be sent through. The contingencies are that he or it may be opened if there be aught treasonable in expression inside or out—and treason is determined by both sides as they list. So it is I am writing without being opened, and I am bound to say of all the myths—and they are many and magnificent—which have been hymned and hummed on the lyres of the type, none have been so ridiculously fanciful, though stupidly mendacious, as [illegible] which have been published to the world from [illegible]

[illegible] a people which [illegible] was the great solvent and settler of disputes [illegible] American brethren. See New-York now—recollect what it was towards the close of last [illegible]. Sumter cannot have made all these ban[illegible] filled all these streets with soldiers, turned [illegible] Jacobeans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut [illegible] mouths of the disaffected. People who ar[illegible] philosophically about the right of secession [illegible] the impotency of the Federal Government to [illegible] in States from exercising that right, have all [illegible] to find out "we must maintain [illegible]—we must have a country;" [illegible] go off into sophistical arguments on the [illegible] and only express [illegible] and political necessities. Had you always [illegible] this language, good gentlemen, you might [illegible] have had this present contest. You strengthened the hands of the Secessionists, just as you weakened the hands of the United States Government, by the indifference or actual hostility to its measures which you displayed when it most required support. One half of the indignation, one half of the strength you exhibited after Sumter had fallen, might have prevented its ever being attacked. Why are the Southerners so much more irritated against New-York than any other part of the Union but because, in their own words, "she deceived us at the last moment? Up to the taking of Sumter she pretended to be friendly, and then, when that happened which she seemed to approve, she turns on us more savagely than even the Black Republicans." In fact, though the Government may not now wish to recall the circumstances, the tone of the North in reference to vital points in policy must have perplexed it almost as much as the hostility of the Secessionists. It is all very well to talk of the outrage on the flag, but before [illegible] was fired on the flag had been exposed to insult sufficient. It had been hauled down by [illegible] United States Arsenals. The *Star of the West* carried it as much as Major ANDERSON'S command, and she was fired on; one shot as a *casus belli* or *causa belli* is as good as twenty. Why, when I arrived in the United States the newspapers were treating of the surrender of Sumter as an abstract question, and the headings about it and Pickens barely excited a languid curiosity in the minds of many men; and Northern journals, not merely in New-York, but in Pennsylvania and other States, seriously warned the Government that if they attempted to hold the one or reinforce the other, they would be responsible for the destruction of a Union which at that time was manifestly destroyed. How the tone is changed now! I can recognize no reason for the change in events, but I can understand that behind all this surface show—this varnish coating which pretended to reflect public opinion—there was a solid, deep, and powerful mass, inert however, and needing strong excitement to set it in motion, which only began to heave upwards and burst through the glaze when heated by the news that the Stars and Stripes had been shot away by rebel bullets. The mass is now at work in earnest. It is rolling over the land in lava streams. It may be that if an attempt be made to check it the red-hot floods will again break through the official crust. While Mr. SEWARD, with the modest confidence which distinguishes his vaticinations, was prophesying that the "policy" of the Government would win back the rebel States at the rate of one a month, not only were the seceded States preparing to hold their own in the course of secession more strongly than ever, but the Northern States were beginning to agitate the questions at issue in a manner which might have inspired one with doubt as to a peaceful issue. It is not improbable that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel, and unite North and South by running Canada as a drag scent under their noses. Indeed, it would certainly be an agreeable result if the 150,000 Northern troops now in the field could be united with the Southern forces in a common raid on British North America and on the [illegible] possessions. But North and South [illegible] agree to join. What may come after battle [illegible] can say? At present *dismiss entirely* [illegible] *England the idea, no matter how* [illegible] *that there will or can be peace,* [illegible], *or secession till war has de*[illegible]*ers.*

[illegible] York is with flags! The Stars [illegible] on the foaming air in the warm [illegible] shop-windows are full of prints of [illegible]er—soldiers, firemen, or corps of [illegible]e. ELLSWORTH, SCOTT, GREBLE, [illegible]rges, Tompkins and Big Bethel. [illegible] Zouaves led by nurses and old [illegible]en, abdominous and spectacled, [illegible] All the cleric tribe are in gray [illegible] glories. There are tents in the public squares, rows of sheds in the "places," wherein are soldiery quartered, who came hither on their way to the seat of war; placards about books of tactics, illustrated with staring red and scarlet Zouaves in impossible attitudes. (Oh! dear me, how tired I am becoming of these imitations of my excellent friends, in which little is successful, except the bagginess of the breeches and the color of the uniform.) Advertisements concerning arms and equipage meet the eye in all directions. There is a crowd around a window in which is displayed a secession officer's cap, and as it is all stained with blood the exhibitor is justified in saying, as he does, that the owner was killed. This is a "relic;" there is a strong feeling for relics in the States. The tree under which Brigadier-General SICKLES shot a gentleman in Washington has been denuded of the bark for fifteen or twenty feet above the ground, to furnish relics of the remarkable event. I incurred the resentment and provoked the indignation of a friend by my indifference to relics at Charleston. He carried into my room, as a precious trophy of the "battle of Sumter," a fragment of shell, and unwittingly left it on my chimney-piece. Dogs assembled beneath my window at night; differences of opinion arose among them—noises making night hideous and sleep impossible. I arose in my wrath, and no other missile being available, the Sumterian fragment was hurled forth, and I did what it and none of its fellows had yet accomplished—hit something, to wit, a dog, and dispersed the assemblage. "Where is my bit of shell?" I did not know I was such a monster till I saw my conduct plainly depicted in the ingenuous face of friendship, on its owner ascertaining that his shell had gone out of the window and could not be found on the pavement. That is a digression I know; but I have only to say further that New-York is up in arms and eager for the fray, even though there is much loss and great suffering caused by the war. See, for instance, that assemblage of women, young and old, some with children by their sides or infants in their arms, before that large house. These are wives and mothers of Volunteers, reduced by their absence in the wars to dependence on charity, and awaiting their turn to come before the distributors of the fund raised in New-York for the purpose. The appearance and dress of many of these women would lead to the belief that they did not belong to the class usually exposed to such trials. I could not judge of the justice of the impression on my mind that the ladies [illegible] scraping lint, or making [illegible] down South; but I dare say they are busied with works of charity as much as their fair sisters. The invective which was formerly directed against universal suffrage and cognate institutions is now, apparently, employed in denouncing the corruption of contractors, and evil at the War Department; and one journal openly speaks of "swindling and plunder" as agencies and results not unknown in the transaction of business there. There is also much unsound advice tendered or forced on the authorities respecting the plan of the campaign, and writers who are quite ignorant of war or its requirements demand that the Generals shall immediately push forward to Richmond with an Army which has neither transport, artillery nor cavalry adequate to such an operation. As it was nearly four months ago, so it is now. The public are amused by daily assurances that something decisive will take place to-morrow, and "all their yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusky death." So the public goes to bed happy in the knowledge that "it is expected (by some one unknown, at a place not indicated) that a great battle will shortly be fought." *One effect of these reiterated statements must be the concentration of the enemy on the points in front of the National columns.*

Another change which I observed on getting into the railway train on Tuesday morning was the appearance of many men in uniform among the passengers. They were on their way to the camps, and belonged, apparently, to a respectable class—staid, steady people, without the swash-buckler, gallant, bravado air of the Southerners, but possibly animated by a proper amount of pugnacity. When last I traveled this way the train was filled with office-seekers. At the villages along the road and in the towns the flag of the United States is displayed from available points in wild profusion. Soldiers and volunteers get in at every station. On going on board the steam ferry-boat at Philadelphia, I observed over the door of the saloon a wooden hatchet hanging up, on which was inscribed, "State Rights fire-ax." Other passengers observed it and smiled. There is less earnestness and rancor, or more good nature, in the North than in the South. The owner of an ax inscribed "Federal Union ax" in an Alabama or Mississippi steamer would have a "*mauvais quart d'heure,*" or, as it is called here, "a pretty hard time of it." But as the carriages approached Baltimore the signs that war was in the land, and that we were in an enemy's country, thickened, and evinced most forcibly of all the immense magnitude of the change which has taken place since I first journeyed towards the Capital. There are many rivers and water-courses which run across the line of the railway in the valleys between the undulating woodlands and pleasant fields of Maryland. These are traversed by bridges of wood or causeways on piles. At each bridge the white tents of an encampment gleamed through the trees and foliage of the bank, and groups of armed men turned out to take a look at the train as it passed. These men are stationed to prevent the friends of the Secessionists destroying the bridges. Their presence is significant. Sentinels are on duty and pickets are thrown out as in the face of the enemy, and by these means communications are kept open with Washington. At Baltimore itself, the evidences of a military occupation were more striking. For several miles on the northern side of the city, camps crowned the knolls and hills, and close upon the river the tents were so thick that one might imagine the city was about to be invested by an enemy. The National flag floated from some public buildings, private houses, and shipping in the river, but there were some proofs on the walls that "old Abe" was not popular. The influence of the dark faces which show that Baltimore is in a slaveholding State begins to be manifested. The political predilection is determined by that ingredient of color. I take up my Baltimore paper of the day, as I am crossing to the Washington terminus in one of those horrid street railway cars. (May I beg of you, parenthetically, to save us from that train in our streets? All comfort and speed will go forever, and the thoroughfares will no longer be endurable.) First I read of a bad practice, not to say an unusual one in civilized war, which is said, with circumstance, to exist in the South, and am informed of a gallant officer whose troop "scalped" twenty-three Nationalists in a recent action. This is, we will hope, a flight of fancy. Next, however, is a plain matter-of-fact statement that the magistrate of police had the day before sentenced a woman of color, who was called "a plucky darkey," to be flogged severely for an assault. I wonder what manner of men it is who do such things. BARCLAY & PERKIN'S draymen, why are ye not at Baltimore? Here is Raynal established by law and cultivated by justice. But, as we now flog our little criminals, perhaps Baltimore may do right in flogging its "darkeys" in the nude wherever it pleases. The streets of the city are guarded at the corners, near the main avenues, by pickets of soldiers, and the houses are militarily held at the angles. The inhabitants don't look cheerful, and in Pratt-street there are still the marks of balls on wall and window-pane. "They won't try a fight again as long as the soldiers is here," said the driver of the train to me.

From Baltimore to Washington the camps increased in number, and as the unfinished dome of the Capitol came in view, and the spires and domes of churches and public buildings rose on the wooded shores above the Potomac, the rays of the setting sun lighted up the canvas cities whose denizens were keeping watch and ward over the seat of the United States Government; and from the dark highlands across the river, on the soil of Virginia, other encampments cropped out from the dense green; and on all sides floated the Stars and Stripes, visible even in the distance on land whence their expulsion was promised long ago to the faithful. I have heard the Message read. I have visited some camps and heard of some movements soon to take place, but of all these matters there is no time now to speak, as the mail is about to close for the Boston steamer, and I must defer the rest of my letter till the next dispatch of mails from Washington. One thing I may mention,—the relations which were almost jeopardized by the use of language and the adoption of a tone not provoked by England are in a much more satisfactory condition. Another.—*the party of action are gaining ground, and Gen.* SCOTT *will be forced to move onwards,* though he will do as little as he can till he is ready for decisive work. Still, these movements will amuse the public, and may possibly produce some actions of greater importance than it is intended. MCCLELLAN'S column is this day moving on towards Beverly, and if WISE holds his Virginians together there, there must be a collision. It does not appear to me that BEAUREGARD will be directly attacked at Manassas. The real basis of operations is from Fortress Monroe and Hampton on Richmond. Of this more by and by. The civilians and the military are, of course, divided in council. The former are for immediate action; they want to walk without legs. Tenders are out for a million pairs of shoes and for a thousand wagons.

Meeting on the American Crisis in London.

From the Times, July 25.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at Willis' Rooms, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans in New-York, with a testimonial as a token of the honor in which the consistent course he has held in denouncing Slavery as a sin against God is regarded in this country.

Lord SHAFTESBURY took the chair, and there were also present Lord KINNAIRD, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, Rev. JAMES WILSON, &c.

The proceedings seemed to excite but a very small amount of public interest, and the meeting was most thinly attended. Prayers having been said,

The noble Chairman proceeded to read a short address to Dr. CHEEVER, at the conclusion of which, with a few earnest and appropriate words, he presented the Rev. gentleman with a large and very handsome silver salver, and a richly bound copy of *Erskine's Speeches.*

It was also intended to present a money gift, to be applied by the Rev. Doctor in furthering the Abolition cause in America, but the presentation of this was deferred to another occasion, as the subscriptions had not all been received.

Dr. CHEEVER, in returning thanks, entered at considerable length into the question of Slavery, viewing it in a scriptural light, and as one of the greatest sins which it was possible to commit against the Divine law. He illustrated even the mundane retribution which overtook this crime, by a comparison of the two States of Michigan and Arkansas. Both these States had been admitted to the Union in 1836, and in the course of twenty years Michigan had nearly three times the population, more than eight times the number of public schools, and in all other indications of civilization, wealth and prosperity, had immeasurably outstripped its sister Slave State in the South.

[illegible] the political and social degradation of which the [illegible] dealt with much force. Upon [illegible] the judgment of God, he said, had fallen on this great iniquity, by driving the Slave States into the madness of rebellion, an opportunity was given to this country of freeing itself henceforward from the stigma of an awful crime. The demand of the North should be one for the total abolition of Slavery. If they attempted to effect a compromise with the Slaveholding South, the judgment of Providence would recoil upon them hereafter with tenfold violence. Now the Divine mercy had at last given them an opportunity of clearing their country of an abomination, and a juncture had arisen, which came sooner or later to all people, when to maintain the Government of the country it was necessary to maintain the government of God. He thought that slaves held in States which had not seceded should be purchased by the Government and set free, and that they would confiscate the property of the slaveholders who were in rebellion and manumit their slaves also. They should forbid Slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and forbid the traffic of slaves from State to State. If the North were to adopt such a course, and announce their firm determination of suppressing all Slavery and trade in slaves for the future, he believed the course would at once command the sympathy and respect of all mankind. (Cheers.) The duty of Great Britain, however, in this matter was clear. No matter what the issue of the present struggle in the United States might be, England should never submit to the degradation of recognizing a community of pirates as a nation. The North, he thought, would never prosecute the war with vigor or success. The military conquest of the South would become an impossibility unless the North threw off all disguise and timid half-measures by proclaiming the total abolition of Slavery throughout the length and breadth of the United States. In conclusion, the reverend doctor stated that, in fact, only one single State had really seceded—South Carolina. The others had all been coerced into it at the point of the bayonet during the reign of terror which followed the secession of South Carolina.

Lord KINNAIRD explained to the meeting how it was that Dr. CHEEVER had not been more intimately known to the English public during his visit to this country. A public meeting was to have been held last April under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM, when Dr. CHEEVER would have had an opportunity of explaining what Slavery was in certain States of America, but in the interval which elapsed before that took place the dreadful rupture and the fratricidal war which all in England so keenly and sincerely mourned had broken out among the States, and Lord BROUGHAM, in the exercise of a very wise discretion, did not think that at such a juncture it would be right to adhere to their purpose regarding the meeting. That was the only reason why the meeting was not held, though the abandonment of the idea had given rise to gross misstatements in the American press that Lord BROUGHAM had given the cold shoulder to Dr. CHEEVER, and the fact had been held up and descanted upon as another instance of the Southern sympathies of this country. Such statements are utterly untrue. He thought there was not much sympathy felt in this country for either party in the contest between the North and South, for the universal opinion in England was that both were equally insincere.

After a few words from Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, proposing a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried *nem. con.*,

Lord SHAFTESBURY, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was astonishing to him, utterly astonishing, that the character of Englishmen could be so little known in any country that its people could, even for a moment, entertain the idea that they would sympathize with any slaveholding community. Personal freedom was as intimately associated in an Englishman's mind with the natural rights of all people as the very air they breathed. There had, however, been no great feeling in this country for either one or the other of the parties, for the country did not believe in the sincerity of either. The North had conceded everything to Slavery that it could possibly demand, so the South had certainly no cause for rebellion, but in the struggle they were entering on the North never thought of putting an end to Slavery, for if such a declaration had been made, they would have had the sympathy of every man in England; he was almost afraid to say how far he thought that sympathy would have gone. But the North had done nothing of this. Nay, it was rather remembered in this country that it was in Northern ports that slavers were equipped; from Northern ports they were sent forth; the flag of the United States afforded its protection to the vessels which carried on this fearful traffic in human beings; and Northern gentlemen held mortgages on slave estates, and derived their profits from them. (Cheers.) Those who had read the last President's message knew that the word "Slavery" was not mentioned, even under the soft disguise of "involuntary servitude" or "domestic institution," and the only allusion to the future course of the North was that when they succeeded in restoring the Union they would conduct the Government in accordance with the Constitution of the country. There could be no feeling in this country for either side with such a state of things in both. There was no honest feeling on the subject of Slavery in America, except among the Abolitionists, headed by that great and good man, CHARLES SUMNER. Slavery was doomed. The South and North appeared almost equally determined to maintain it, but there was a Greater Power which had decreed that it should cease. England was at last happily seeking other markets for her cotton supply, and, when the demand for cotton from America ceased, Slavery would soon cease to be profitable, and then cease to exist. (Cheers.)

After a few words of explanation from Dr. CHEEVER, who stated that the rebellion of the South was daily adding thousands to the cause of Abolition, and that he believed the time was rapidly approaching when Slavery would be unknown in America, the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close.

Cotton and Money in the United States.

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

The rapid falling off in the exports of cotton from the United States is now telling upon the exchanges—which come at 107 for bankers' bills—and upon the extent of the bullion remittances from this country, the last packet having taken out but a nominal amount in gold. There is, of course, a great difference of opinion on the subject of our future supply of cotton from the States. Much will depend upon the strictness of the blockade of the Southern ports, and the quantities which may, from time to time, reach New-York. Cotton is a bulky article of transit, and cannot be transported from point to point without considerable labor and expense; nevertheless, *it is absurd to suppose that the whole of the seceding States can withhold their produce from market from one crop to another.* Newly-appointed Governors may consider that end in view—viz.: the issue of large quantities of paper money—may be secured; but what will be the position of the holders of what may be called bank or National notes in the event of the North being victorious in the present struggle? Surely, we cannot presume that paper, issued without the sanction of Congress, will hereafter be recognized in the North, much less in the South. The notes may be issued against produce, but they will become utterly valueless the moment the South succumbs to superior force. Besides, that is not *the* description of representation of wealth which has ever been acknowledged as the best in the Southern States. Metallic wealth in the South has been a scarce commodity, and an unlimited supply of paper would, unless we are greatly mistaken, lead to a crisis of no ordinary character. But to assume that the Southern Confederacy can by possibility compel the whole of the cotton growers to take paper against produce, and induce them to refrain from selling at the present prices, is an absurdity. No doubt the growers may have great difficulties to contend with in finding purchasers near lines of communication with the North, but we can hardly imagine that they will be slow to take advantage of every offer made to them to sell at large profits. The duration of the present struggle will, of course, have its influence in more than one quarter. The want of manufactories in the South will be severely felt by the planters, all of whom may not be in favor of the present movement, and a decisive blow struck by the North may bring the war to a close much sooner than is expected. We do not pretend to say that much cotton can reach us while the struggle continues, but of one thing we may rest assured, viz.: that *the almost total want of capital in the South, except valueless paper money, must prove a great discouragement to those who have declared themselves independent of the North.*

The American Rebellion and Slavery.

From the London Star.

The representatives of the American people have taken a step for which they deserve all honor. By exonerating the National Army from the dirty work of complicity with man-stealers they have established a solid claim to English sympathy. A resolution proposed by Mr. LOVEJOY, stating that in the judgment of the House it is not a part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves, has been adopted by ninety-two votes against fifty-five. This is a significant indication of a wholesome change in public feeling. We have never imagined that the war waged by the North against the South was originally entered upon for the extermination of Slavery. But we have cherished the hope that, as the contest progressed, this object would gradually develop itself into prominence. It seemed scarcely possible that the States which still remain true to the Union should be long blind to the cause which seems likely to entail upon them so vast an expenditure of blood and treasure. If the free citizens of the North are now called upon to raise an army of 500,000 men, and to contribute a subsidy of $500,000,000, it is simply because they have so long tolerated in a portion of their Republic the curse of human bondage. The penalty is enormous; but its weight makes it better calculated to awaken reflection on the heniousness of the crime which has entailed it. Nor is this all. The secession of the slaveholding States has given rise to calculations of the burdens which they have in times past imposed upon the National Treasury. Why were these heavy costs incurred? They might have been avoided if the Constitution of the United States had decreed that in no part of its territory should man be degraded to a chattel. Complicity in the guilt of Slavery has entailed, like all other breaches of moral law, a material retribution; and the severity of a penalty is often the means of awakening conscience to a perception of the heinousness of the sin which has provoked it. We are far from supposing that the remorse of the North has yet been fully awakened. The day has yet to come—though possibly it is not so far distant as some may imagine—when the demand for the eradication of the accursed system will be uttered by so overwhelming a majority that resistance to it will be in vain. The noble band of heroes who have struggled manfully amidst opprobrium and contempt—the brave martyrs who have shed their blood in behalf of negro freedom—may rest assured that their toils and their sufferings have not been in vain. The fructifying smile of God has shone upon the seed which they have sown, and in good time humanity will reap the precious harvest. Meanwhile we may note with rejoicing this significant fact—noteworthy if it be regarded only as a wafted straw, indicating the current of the breeze. The National soldier is not to soil his hands by becoming the tool of the kidnapper. This is equivalent to a proclamation to the negroes of the seceded States that, wherever the troops of the Union set foot, they are free to run away, and need not fear that the invaders will impede their flight.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Southern journals which we receive through Adams' Express, have partially recovered from the spirit of wild exultation into which they were thrown by the first news of the rebel victory at Manassas, and look at matters more reasonably. Thus the Memphis *Appeal*, which was more extravagant in its first outbursts than any of its cotemporaries, has come to comprehend that the "haughty spirit of the supercilious Yankee" has not been conquered, and that, "stung with the shame of their defeat, they are making new and vigorous efforts to crown their next advance upon us with at least a reasonable hope of success." It announces that Gen. MCCLELLAN, "the most experienced strategist, and in fact the ablest officer in the National Army, except the Commander-in-Chief," has been called to Washington, and that now great care is to be taken in recruiting, &c. Hence it comes to this conclusion: "It is well for us, we repeat, to open our eyes to a proper appreciation of these stubborn facts, and act in such a manner as to fearlessly confront the consequences flowing from them. There can be no doubt of the fact that we have already broken the backbone of this war upon the South, and, by one or two more strokes as signal and telling as the one at Manassas, can handsomely finish our work. The difficulty is, that the North will never acknowledge its inability to conquer us, until the fact is demonstrated by experience."

The Montgomery *Mail*, too, for some time the quasi official organ of the Confederates, discourses on the theme that "there is victory but not peace," and says finally:

"*Let us not deceive ourselves* with the idea that our enemies will act wisely, and give up the contest before their ruin is fully accomplished, and our independence well established and acknowledged by the nations of Europe. Let every man perform his part in this struggle. Let us prepare to meet an army of immense numbers, with a stout heart and a strong arm. *There is no hope of a speedy peace but in a vigorous war.* We shall triumph, but we must fight victory is on our banner, and the God of battles is with us, but we must trust in that God, do our whole duty, and be valiant to the end, and we shall conquer a peace that shall endure for generations to come."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* comes to the defence of the Pennsylvania regiment which went home on the day of the battle because their time was up. "Why should a Pennsylvanian," it asks, "be expected to hazard his life on the dangerous contract to kill Southerners for three levies a day, and the Southerners had their own arms fixed to have a shot at him, and were threatening to hunt and shoot him as a mere mercenary who had come into their lands as a robber? We are bound to say for these Pennsylvanians that, on the grounds on which they enlisted, and in the war, such as this is for them, they acted consistently and properly, in quitting the experiment after they had fully tried it, found out what it is, and completed all their engagements."

In another article, the same paper asks "what they would have," and argues to show that the seceded States can never be forced or coaxed into allegiance to the National Government.

The *Delta* discusses the "character of the present war," and indulges in this rhetorical flight: "The South may emerge from the present war with garments dripping with gore—with limbs bruised, and scarred that have passed through a baptism of fire and blood; but, coming forth a victor, her sinews will be strung for a tireless career of glory, and with an eagle eye fixed with prophetic glance on a destiny uniting more than the grandeur of Rome with more than the wealth of Egypt."

THE NATIONAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes from Clarksburgh, under date of Aug. 3:

"A review of the map of Western Virginia, if you can find a good one—will indicate our military 'occupation,' and prove the perfect system of communication which exists. ROSECRANS has established, with a view to concentrate a powerful army in any given direction. Take the mouth of the Kanawha and Parkersburgh as one base, and trace the river and roads to Charleston and Gauley Bridge. Move up the railroad to Clarksburgh, and trace the road to Weston and Sutton across to Gauley, and you will discover the first angles of movements. Observe the intermediate lines towards Lewisburgh, and returning to Clarksburgh, follow the road to Buckhannon, Beverly and Huttonville—which indicates the second angle. Moving from Grafton, via Philippa and Beallington, to Beverly and Huttonville, you will observe still another connection. You are aware, meantime, that the B. and O. Railroad line is strongly protected, and that the pass through which Gen. HILL permitted GARNETT'S fugitives to escape is being fortified. It must now occur to you that it matters little whether Gens. LEE, ALBERT JOHNSTON or WISE commands; they would find another irruption into Western Virginia a difficult enterprise, which becomes more formidable as National reinforcements arrive.

The new regiments which have arrived from Ohio since the three months' men returned home, though less numerous, are so much more efficient, that this Department is almost reconciled to the disappointment caused by their untimely departure. The regiments commanded by Cols. SCAMMON, AMMEN and MOORE, are about equal to six of those which retired, their efficiency and discipline being so superior. Add to these Col. Smith's, Col. Lytle's and Col. Tyler's, with McCook's, Lous Andrews' and Marrow's and you will discover that if they were concentrated, Gen. ROSECRANS would have a superb volunteer army. Col. FITCH another W. at Pomeroy, will also arrive shortly. If Gen. MCCLELLAN has had such a division, not a company of the rebels could have escaped him—so much superior are these troops, in discipline, and their field-officers, to those with which the first campaign was made. I may add, too, that the latter regiments from Indiana, are also superior in this respect to three months' men—though none could be braver or more eager to fight than the latter. Besides, the efficiency of the service is vastly promoted by the presence of Gen. REYNOLDS, who ranks high as an educated soldier, and as a prompt, energetic, and sagacious man, who understands and will execute orders from a superior without waiting at a critical moment for a repetition of written orders. In all respects, therefore, excepting in those of the native courage and zeal of the troops, and excepting numbers, the present Army of occupation in Western Virginia is immeasurably superior to that which Gen. MCCLELLAN commanded. It is very apparent that the Commander-in-Chief is intensely satisfied with the Generals and many of the field officers now under his command, and it is not unfrequently remarked in military circles that the General relies confidently upon the prompt and satisfactory execution of his plans by both Generals REYNOLDS and COX. 'I heard him say that 'COX had done well on the Kanawha line,' and he refers to him in other terms of commendation."

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, CLARKSBURGH, VA., Sunday, July 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Numerous instances of plunder, by teamsters in the employment of the United States Quartermaster's Department—and others, —of citizens along the train routes, having been reported or discovered; it is hereby ordered—

1. No officer or soldier, nor person employed in the service of the United States, shall enter the houses or inclosures of inhabitants of Western Virginia, without permission from the owners thereof, except in cases of absolute necessity, nor shall they use threats or intimidation to obtain such consent. It is also forbidden to take food or other property without absolute necessity, nor then without providing full compensation therefor. Persons violating these prohibitions will be regarded as trespassers and plunderers —and most severely punished.

2. Commanders of trains, escorts, and troops moving, will be held responsible for the observance of these prohibitions by those under their command, and a failure therein, or to report offenders for punishment, will expose them to be tried as participators in the crime. It is earnestly enjoined on all officers to do their utmost to ferret out the perpetrators of outrages on the rights of citizens, by persons apparently in Government employ, in order that thieves and plunderers who follow the Army, or attach themselves to it, may be prevented from disgracing our arms.

By order of Brigadier-General ROSECRANS.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—All Commanders of detachments and posts in Western Virginia will make daily reports to these Head-quarters, showing the true state of their command, all movements of the enemy, and such other information as may be necessary for the Commanding General to know.

These daily reports will be forwarded by the most expeditious methods of communication.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond papers have the following paragraphs pertinent to the condition of affairs in Northwestern Virginia:

"A bearer of dispatches from the Kanawha Valley arrived at Richmond on Tuesday, and reported that Gen. WISE had evacuated Charleston six hours in advance of its occupation by Gen. Cox, who had between fifteen and twenty thousand troops. The *Examiner* says:

'Our force numbered about 3,500 men, and retreat-

[illegible] on full [illegible] during all its march, equipage and ordnance. Gen. WISE [illegible] in the direction of Lewisburgh, because the bridge over the Gauley River. He was undoubtedly made good his retreat, and eluded the pursuit of the enemy. He will occupy one of the strong mountain passes a few miles beyond the river, where he will await the arrival of reinforcements.'

Should the enemy pursue Gen. WISE in the direction of Lewisburgh, which is not likely, he will meet his reinforcements in two regiments of FLOYD'S Brigade, under command of Cols. HEATH and REYNOLDS. These forces had reached Covington several days since, and by this time are at the Sweet Springs, where they have been directed to rendezvous and remain for the present.

The Army of the Northwest, under Gen. LOGAN, now organized and being strengthened at Monterey, will soon be in a condition to take the offensive. Reinforcements in considerable numbers have gone forward, and the lost ordnance and camp equipage have been replaced. In a few days the Army will be in a condition of thorough efficiency, and capable of giving a good account of its operations against the enemy. The following officers are attached to the staff of Gen. LOGAN: Quartermaster, Major COZLOV, late United States Army; in charge of artillery, Major LONG; aids, Cols. STARKE and MATHEWS.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, commanding the Confederate forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the commands of Gens. LOGAN and WISE. He started for Monterey, present head-quarters of Gen. LOGAN, on Sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the plan of the campaign. He is expected to return in a few days."

GEN. MORRIS TO HIS BRIGADE.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIG. INDIANA VOL., INDIANAPOLIS, July 29, 1861.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade:

The term of service for this Brigade, in the Army of the United States having expired, and the relations of officers and soldiers about to be dissolved, the Gener l, in relinquishing his command, deems this a fit occasion to express his entire approbation of the conduct of the Brigade, whether in the camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. The General tenders to all his thanks for the soldiery bearing, the cheerful performance of every duty, and the patient endurance of the privations and fatigues of campaign life, which all have so constantly exhibited. Called suddenly by the National Executive from the ease and luxury of home life to the defence of our Government, the officers and soldiers of this Brigade have voluntarily submitted to the privations and restraints of military life; and, with the intelligence of free Americans, have acquired the arts of war as readily as they relinquished the pursuits of peace. They have cheerfully endured the fatigue of long and dreary marches by day and night, though the rain and storm—they have borne the exhaustion of hunger for the sake of their country. Their labor and suffering were not in vain. The foe they met and vanquished. They scattered the traitors from their secure intrenchments in the gorges of Laurel Hill, stripped of their munitions of war, to flee before the vengeance of patriots.

Soldiers! you have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been, honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.

The General in command, sensible of the great obligation he is under to the members of his Staff, cannot refrain from this public acknowledgment of the value of their services.

To Brigade Major LOVE he can but feebly express his obligations. To his ripe and practiced judgment, his accurate knowledge of the duties of officers and soldiers, his unremitting labors to secure instruction and discipline, to his cheerful and valuable counsel, the General is greatly indebted.

For the valuable services of Capt. BENHAM, of the United States Engineers, not only in the appropriate duties of his station, but in his voluntary and arduous labors in the field, the General desires, in the name of the Brigade, to thank him. He has proved himself not only the skillful engineer, but competent to discharge any and every duty incident to military life.

To Capt. HINES, Aid-de-Camp, and to Acting-Ass't.-Adj't.-Gen. STEIN, the General tenders his acknowledgments for their ready and cheerful performance of the several duties imposed upon them.

By order of T. A. MORRIS, Brig.-Gen.

J. A. STEIN, Act. Asst. Adj't. Gen.

POSITION OF GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 1.

It is in the mouth, at the very entrance of one of the delightful valleys which thrust themselves down to the very edge of Potomac's bank, that Gen. BANKS' Army is now lying. The mouth of the valley is fully three miles, and along this, from the base of the Maryland heights clear over to that of the South mountain, the next spur lying to the eastward of the valley, but to the northward of the Potomac, long lines of white tents stretch. To-day they droop, and hang listlessly and mournfully like one overcome by woe. Yesterday they glistened in the clear sunshine, and swayed proudly to and fro under the mountain breezes that came sweeping down the valley.

Only a few hundred troops remained actually at the Ferry, to hold it. The whole place is, however, under the complete control of our batteries upon this side. The military reasons for the evacuation of the Ferry by the great body of the Army are very obvious. The three-months volunteers returned home so rapidly from the expiration of their various terms of service, that the column was, on last Sunday, essentially weakened. The column was not able to hold the Loudon County mountain in sufficient force, and also to occupy the approaches from Charlestown and Sheppardstown against any large force. The occupation of the Loudon Mountain would divide that portion of the column lying in the military *cul de sac*, looking by the name of Harper's Ferry, from that actually on the mountain, in such a manner that the division on the mountain could reinforce or be reinforced with sufficient facility. This is occasioned by the want of a good ford over the wide, rocky, uneven bed of the Shenandoah, and by a circuitous ascent of miles by a steep, bad mountain road. Hence each division of the column would have to act almost as independent of each other as if they were independent armies. Besides, should defeat overtake an Army occupying the Loudon Mountain division, they would have to retreat along this narrow mountain way across the Shenandoah, across the difficult ford of the Potomac, thence down a narrow way between the river and the canal (Chesapeake and Ohio) for two miles, where a cross-fire even of small arms would riddle the entire column, not to speak of a grape or canister fire from flying artillery or batteries. In truth, no large body of men could successfully retreat by such a route. It would not be retreat; it would be annihilation. The same rule would apply to the retreat of even five thousand men from the Ferry proper, because there is but the one line of retreat.

I have it upon high authority that twenty regiments of three years' men, in addition to the ten already here, will reach us within a week. These, with proper proportions of cavalry and artillery, will swell our force to nearly forty thousand men upon this line.

Aug. 2.

Last night, forty-five men were detailed from the Second United States cavalry, inclusive of nine from the First Philadelphia troop, Messrs. Charles F. Taggart, Clifford Pemberton, Alexander Helmsley, James West, E. P. Wilson, Wm. Blanchard, Wm. H. Potter, Joseph Brinton and John Brown, Jr. These latter were commanded by Corporal LENNIG. The whole detachment was under the direction of Lieut. MELROSE. The detachment penetrated as far as Charlestown, eight miles back of us, in search of a detachment of rebel guerilla cavalry, under command of Capt. BENDERSON. He had received information of their approach, and did not wait to try their strength, although the rebels numbered from sixty to seventy. This was the second time our cavalry had entered Charlestown. The most dangerous part of the expedition consisted in the well-known hostile character of the population. There are more Secessionists *per se* in the town of Charlestown than in any other population of fifteen hundred in the valley of Virginia. When our Army lay there, weeks ago, even the women exhibited most violent secession feelings. They knew that they could say with impunity what their husbands and brothers dare not say.

A night or two since a trooper by the name of CRESSWELL, Company A, of the regular cavalry, was on guard with private RAVENNS, of the City Troop. A trooper by the name of HENDRICKS, belonging to Capt. HENDERSON'S Company of rebel cavalry, undertook to pass them. CRESSWELL hailed, and HENDRICKS refused to halt. The former firing, shot the latter in the stomach. HENDRICKS died within an hour.

Yesterday there was quite a commotion in Col. MANN'S Regiment. You know that they

...the girls are not to blame; but what is to be thought ...of a system that robs every other employment ...of the Southern Confederacy that thus employs ...this labor? If the Southern Government, at this ...early stage of the war, is really reduced to the neces...sity of establishing such a system of petty mendi...city of establishing such a system of petty mendi...city of establishing such a system of petty mendicancy, it might as well close up its affairs at once and step out of the world."

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 2.

There is no longer reason to doubt that several thousand troops from the Southern Confederacy have concentrated on our Southern border for purposes that are well known. The steamers *John Walsh, Prince of Wales, Ohio Belle, John Simonds, Kentucky, Ingomar* and *Wm. M. Morrison* left Memphis on Friday for New-Madrid. Stopping at Union City, the fleet took reinforcements on board, so that the encampment at New-Madrid now numbers about 17,000 men. They are, it is said, provided with twenty-seven cannon, and abundance of ammunition and subsistence stores. Jeff. Thompson is reported to be near Charlestown, Mississippi County, with 5,000 troops, which we take to be a part of the Tennessee forces. Gen. Pillow is stated to be in command of this division, and a proclamation purporting to be from him is published, in which he says that his mission is "to place our down-trodden sister on her feet, and enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot," with much other of the customary warlike eloquence of such documents.

Our last accounts of McCulloch, Price, Rains and Parmon left them teaching tactics in a camp of instruction at Marysville, Ark., not far from the southwestern border. Some sensation gentleman has telegraphed from Nashville to the Louisville *Courier* that their army has again attacked Lyon and Siegel, killing the moderate number of 9,000 and only losing 600 themselves. Of course this is wholly fabulous, without even the probability of its being "premature." Lyon is still at Springfield, prepared to resist any attack, however formidable. His force has lately been considerably thinned out by the return of three regiments (including two Iowa regiments) and a part of another. Nevertheless there has been a good deal of recruiting going on in the neighborhood, and many of the three months' men whose time has expired will reenlist and go back, particularly if the prospect of a fight is at all encouraging.

There continues to be some trouble in our northern tier of counties. A dispatch from Quincy to a Chicago paper says that a gentleman from Schuyler County, on his way to Ohio, reports 600 Secessionists in camp thirty miles west of Canton, where they overhauled the stage in which he was traveling. The passengers were allowed to pass on by taking the prescribed oath. The same dispatch says that forty Secessionists, encamped at New-Boston, Lian County, were captured on Saturday by a company under Capt. Jonserok, with all their arms and ammunition. Some arms and accoutrements were also taken at Brookfield, Charlton County, on Sunday.

It is evident to us, notwithstanding all the reports, that very little disturbance is to be apprehended, in the Northern part of the State, if the disunion forces in the Southeast and Southwest can be vigorously opposed. We presume that it is the purpose of Gen. Fremont's expedition to attend to this.

By arrivals from Col. Bland's regiment, stationed at Camp Fremont, near Pilot Knob, we learn that a force of 200 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bloon, was sent out last week to break up a secession camp on Cedar Creek, 20 miles from the "Knob." A day or two afterwards word was received that the party had been surrounded by a large force of the Secessionists and were in great danger. Col. Bland immediately advanced with a detachment of 500 of his troops, leaving only some 200 of the Sixth Regiment as a guard. Col. B., however, had only proceeded half the distance to Cedar Creek, when he learned that Lieut.-Col. Bloon and his party were out of danger and that their enemy had fled. Col. Bland then rested where he was and pitched camp.

Col. Brown is now in command of the post at Camp Fremont. Col. Kallsman's detachment arrived there on Friday of last week. Col. Hecker's regiment is posted at Ironton. Other regiments have probably arrived since in the neighborhood.

The following document has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 25, 1861.

The General commanding having examined with care the official report made by Col. Franz Sigel, commanding the Second Brigade Missouri Volunteers, of the engagement between the troops under his command and the rebel forces on the 5th inst., takes great pleasure in expressing in this official manner, his high appreciation of the Generalship displayed by this able commander, and of the high soldierly qualities exhibited by his officers and men.

The General Commanding tenders to Col. Sigel and his command his thanks, and those of a grateful country, for their brilliant services.

N. LYON, Brigadier-Gen. Commanding,
Army of the West,

J. M. Schofield, A. A. A.

MORE REGULARS ON THE WAY.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Times*, of Aug. 2, says:

"The troops from Fort Abercrombie arrived yesterday morning, after a fatiguing march of thirteen days in the sums of July. They were accompanied by a mule train of thirteen wagons, with six mules to each. The number of officers and men in command was about two hundred and twenty-five. Officers and men were browned by the sun, and looked like the veterans of a campaign. Although in fatigue dress, they presented a fine appearance, and attracted the attention of everybody in the streets through which they passed.

The officers of the command are Brevet-Col. Hansbrat Day, Second Infantry; Capt. C. S. Lovell; Capt. D. Davidson, both of Second Infantry; Lieut. W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, and Assistant-Surgeon A. K. Smith. Capt. Lovell is a native of South Carolina, and Capt. Davidson of Virginia, but both profess the strongest loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and will never draw their sword against the United States."

LAW REPORTS.

The Seventy-sixth-street Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of opening Seventy-sixth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.—The report of the Commissioners in this case was confirmed by Judge Barnard, July 12. At the time of the motion for confirmation, a motion for a retaxation of the costs (the sum total of which was about $5,600) was made, and the two were heard together. The last motion, however, had not yet been decided, and Messrs. Thos. J. Powers and James G. King, with others, having appealed from the order confirming the report, Judge Leonard granted a stay of proceedings, the effect of which is to prevent the costs, &c., from being paid until the appeal is heard and determined.

H. H. Anderson, in behalf of the Corporation, now moved to vacate the stay granted by Judge Leonard, first, because the order was not appealable; and second, on the ground that the objectors had no legal status in court, as they could not be affected by the payment of the costs by the Comptroller.

Elbridge T. Gerry, in opposition to the motion, contended that the order staying proceedings was properly obtained, being incidental to the objector's right to appeal, which was secured by statute. Laws of 1854.) That the right of appeal in such cases from the Special to the General Term had been unanimously recognized by the Court of Appeals. (Matter of Canal and Walker streets, 2 Kernan, 406, 411;) and had also prevailed in a reported case, where a motion to dismiss such an appeal to the General Term was denied and the case heard on the merits. (Pryor's Appeal, 5 Abb. Pr. R. 272.) As to the right of the objectors to have this stay continued, they certainly are entitled to it, at least until the motion for a readjustment of the costs is decided, and, according to the views of the Judge in the Central Park case, (12 Abb. Pr. R., 107,) there can be hardly any doubt that it will be decided in their favor.

The Court remarked that the order confirming the report disposed in substance of the question of costs.

Mr. Gerry then submitted that as the appeal had been properly taken, and the terms on which the stay had been granted duly complied with, the latter should be continued in protection of the rights of the appellants, until the next General Term of the Court, when, as the case had a statutory preference, it could be speedily heard and determined.

Mr. Anderson, in reply, urged that in accordance with the ruling in the Bowery Extension case, (2 Abb. Pr. R., 368,) no appeal would lie, and hence no stay could properly be permitted.

The Court reserved its decision.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Edward Silva, native of Virginia, 21 years of age, was tried and convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Call, native of Connecticut, 25 years of age, pleaded guilty to swindling a countryman out of $50 by the confidence game, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and eight months.

Ramon Cabrera, native of Cadiz, Spain, 27 years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing jewelry to the value of $140 from Archibald W. Howard, of the New-York Hotel, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Wesley Miller and Robert Shepherd, *alias* John Mullen, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sentenced one year each to the Penitentiary. Michael Johnson was tried and convicted of the same offence, and will receive his sentence to-day. Adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Aaron A. Degraw* vs. *Simon Lusk.*—Motion granted, and cause to be heard at General Term when reached on calendar.

E. M. Jefferson vs. *Samuel P. Tracy.*—Motion granted.

George E. Hayden vs. *Isaac Colger.*—Motion granted on payment of $15 costs and disbursements of trial.

Levi Hunt vs. *George Gordon.*—Motion granted.

William Caughey vs. *Henry Dalton.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Edward P. Clark vs. *Barney Vroman.*—Motion granted.

Thomas Mead vs. *John Davey.*—Reference ordered to C. H. Van Brunt.

Richard Bishop vs. *Thomas O'Calahan et al.*—Reference to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to compute

...Ryc continues in request at 62c.@63c. for Northern, 54c. for Canada and 58c.@59c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 13,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian at 36c.@36c.; Western at 30½c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ℔ bushel.

Broadstuff's Trade of Detroit.

Receipts.	This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.	To date last year.
Flour, bbls.	5,746	457,620	182,485
Wheat bushels	7,921	540,800	321,774
Corn bushels	41,068	462,520	340,334
Oats, bushels	1,540	58,622	42,920
Rye, bushels	—	9,611	10,966
Barley, bushels	30	15,690	21,994

Wheat in Store at Milwaukee.—The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has ascertained the amount of Wheat in store at the warehouses of this city on the 1st inst., to be 712,350 bushels. At this time last year there was scarcely a cargo of Wheat in store here, and the receipts from the whole month of July, 1860, were not equal to the amount delivered here during the last *two days.*—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 5, 1861.

Flour, bbls.	10,560	Corn, bush.	1,676,280
Wheat, bush.	107,350	Oats, bush.	287,674

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Oswego from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1.

Flour, bbls.	76,300	Barley, bushels	47,802
Wheat, bushels	3,108,986	Rye, bushels	135,103
Corn, bushels	2,442,792	Peas, bushels	25,302
Oats, bushels	106,223		

Total grain for season, (flour to wheat,) bu.6,247,644

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at previous prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for Oak Tanned, but limited for other kinds, at prices within our former range, ℔ lb.

METALS—Sales have been confined to small lots of the principal kind at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales: 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27c.@30c.; 25 hhds. Barbados, at 27c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 21@23c. ℔ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, and some 1,500 bbls. have been reported at 35c.@36c., closing with a good inquiry at the latter quotation ℔ gal. Resin has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls., chiefly at $3 94@$4, for common, ℔ 310 lbs., and $5 50@$6 for No. 1, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Some 4,000 bbls. Crude Whale have been reported sold, at the Eastward, on private terms.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Week Ending Aug. 5.

Sperm—Is in fair demand, and holders are firm at quotations. The transactions for the week include sales of 550 bbls. on speculation, at $1 25, and 200 bbls. for export, also at $1 25 ℔ gallon; 120 bbls. dark sold to the trade at $1 20 ℔ gallon. Whale—Is in good demand, both for export and home consumption. The sales in this market, since our last, embrace a cargo of 2,260 barrels for export, at a price not transpired, and in Fairhaven 600 bbls to the trade, on private terms. Parties are negotiating for another cargo as we go to press. Holders are firm at 42½c.@43c., and some at still higher prices. In New-London we learn of sales of about 3,800 bbls., at 41½c.@42½c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone—Market quiet and without sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 5, 1861	44,084	100,930	829,900
Same time last year	48,416	115,630	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at $15 75 for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 5½c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard continues in demand at steady rates; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 8¼c.@9¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is more sought after at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls. at $12 25@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling quiet at 3c.@7c., ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 350 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request, including Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$1 60 ℔ sack, and West India, part at 23c.@24c. ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 400 boxes Castile at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been good and prices have been well supported. Sales to-day 1,800 hhds., including Cuba at 5½c.@6⅝c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; with small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dearer, and in fair request. Stuart's quotations are as follows: Best quality Loaf, 9¼c.; best quality Crushed, 9¼c.; Circle A Crushed, 9c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Ground, 9c.; White A, 8¾c.; Yellow C, 9¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 47,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8¾c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The demand for the past week has been active for export, and prices firm at 8¼c. for choice brands. Sales of several outside lots were made at 8¼c. To-day the market is firm at 8¼c. Price this day 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c."

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. at 17c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less active at our quotations. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, 8½d.@8¾d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and by steamer, at 7s. 6d., ℔ bbl. Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., and by steamer 45s.; Tallow, 28s.; and by steamer 45s.; with Cheese, by do., 60s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 0d.@2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and Wheat at 10d. ℔ bush. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 18c. ℔ bush. The circular of Messrs. Murdoch & Smith quote rates to other foreign ports thus: To Hong Kong, $12 for measurement and $10 for weight; Havana, 12c. ℔ foot; Rio Janeiro, 25c.; Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 30c., and $20 for Lumber; Valparaiso and Calao, $14 ℔ ton; St. George and St. Stephen, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 80s.@85s.; St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 85s.; St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, 87s. 6d.; Quebec to London, Deals, 100s.; Quebec to Liverpool and Bristol Channel, 95s.@95s.; Miramichi and Shediac to Liverpool, 90s.@95s.; Calais and Bangor to Liverpool, 80s.@85s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 900 tons, from Baltimore, with Coal, to Hong Kong; a bark, 354 tons; a brig, 298 tons, and a schooner, 295 tons, to Marseilles, on terms we did not learn; a ship, 864 tons, to Cronstadt and Leghorn, full cargo Tobacco, 40s.; a bark, 200 tons, from Bangor to Rio Janeiro, Boards, $16; a brig, 200 tons, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, 65c. ℔ bbl. and back thence, with Logwood, $4 under, and $3 50 on deck.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Aug. 7, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

We have had a better demand for Butter the past ten days, and have been able to sell all fresh-packed sweet Western Reserve or Pennsylvania at 10c. to 11c. on arrival without difficulty. Early-packed Western Butter, which is not sweet or arrives in bad order, and much melted, is dull and difficult to sell at 7c. to 8c. Fine State Butter is scarce. The excessive hot weather of the past week has greatly reduced receipts, and there is considerable inquiry at 12c. to 14c. Choice Orange County pails are readily sold. Inferior pails are plenty. We repeat our opinion that Western Butter will do better if forwarded as fast as taken in, and while fresh and sweet, than if kept later, for the reason that after 30 or 40 days the market will be fully supplied with Butter from our own State, which will be preferred.

Fine State Dairy firkins	11	@	12
Extra fine State firkins	13	@	14
Ordinary to good do	10	@	11
Orange County Pails	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	13	@	14
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	11
Western Reserve Choice	10	@	11
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	7	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine State Cheese are in good demand, and if unexceptionable in every respect, are eligible at 8c. to 7c. There is nothing doing in Western.

Fine State Dairy	7	@	7
Fair State Dairy	6	@	6
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9

EGGS.

The receipts are more than the requirements of the trade, and the market is dull at 10c. to 11c. to count out.

BEANS

Small Pea, Prime	—	@	1 45
Medium	1 40	@	1 50
Marrow	2 00	@	—
Kidney	—	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in active demand at 4¼c.@4½c., and we could contract largely to arrive. They should be tightly packed in good barrels to contain 200 to 225 lbs.

Dried Apples, State and Western	4	@	4½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new	1	@	1 25
Buckeyes, new	1	@	—
Junes, new	1	@	1 75
Beets, new	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Dykemans	1	@	2 00

BEESWAX

Quiet at 26c.@28c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1861.

The total receipts of live stock sent to market during the past week, are larger than for any previous week since early in January, and an increase of nearly 2,000 head upon the large receipts of last week. There is a falling off in beeves, amounting to 1,000 head, but the market was so overstocked last week that the supply was more than ample, especially as some 300 head, left unsold last week, were again thrown into market. Trade was dull, and prices no better than last week, nor could all the cattle be disposed of, about 200 remaining unsold at close of market. In quality the stock was inferior to that of a week ago, though many of the droves were made up of very good retailing steers, mostly from the West. They did not all reach here in time for the opening market, which was unfortunate for owners, the first sales being the best this week. Most of the cattle sold for 7c.@8c. ℔ lb....Milch cows are inquired after rather more, as the dry weather compels the milkmen to keep a larger stock of cows to maintain their usual supply of milk. Prices are unchanged, being from $30 to $40 for good cows—less for ordinary, and more for extras....Veal calves are ¼c. ℔ lb. lower, though the receipts are not large. All were sold mainly at about 4c. ℔ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs are largely in excess of all demands. Receipts amount to over 15,000 for the week, being the largest number for any week since November of last year. Prices have declined 50c.@75c. ℔ head, and large numbers remain unsold—nearly enough for another week. Prime sheep are only worth 4c.@4¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Much of the stock now sent in is light and thin, only fit for pasturing, and sell at about $2 ℔ head—some as low as $1....Hogs are plenty, but not greatly in excess. Prices, ¼c. lower than one week ago, or 3¼c.@4c. for corn-fed hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchthe at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,767	122	594	15,007	5,850
Previous week	5,022	104	615	11,212	6,401
Corresponding week last year	4,322	158	752	12,457	5,016
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 25,340. Total number received the previous week, 23,444; being an increase of all kinds amounting to 1,896.

Of the 3,767 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,388 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 246 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad: 90 were yarded at Brownell's, 16 at O'Brien's, on Third-street, 27 at Chamberlin's yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,388 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 96 head came from New-York, 1,937 from Illinois, 785 from Ohio, 267 from Indiana, 173 from Iowa, 91 from Kentucky, and 19 from New-Jersey.

The 3,388 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,078; Hudson River Railroad, 676; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 414; Harlem Railroad, 643; Hudson River boats, 279; on foot, 6; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 90.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Drovers counted on better luck than they received this week. They were positive the receipts would be much lighter than at the last market, and so calculated upon higher prices. Some of them bought droves at Albany to retail here, and some of the New-York brokers went up the river, and did likewise. As they purchased at low rates, they were not badly bitten, although there was little chance to make a commission, as the market turned. The cattle were not all in on time, the trains on the Southern route being delayed on account of the transportation of Army supplies. Some of the droves did not reach here till 3 P. M., of Wednesday, after the sales were about over. Mr. Davis, who had a lot on this delayed train, estimates that he lost $5 per head by not being here at the opening of the market, and says he will never try the Allentown route again. Owing to the tardy arrival of cattle, the supply appeared short at the opening sales Tuesday morning, and some of the first lots brought an advance upon the current rates of last week; but as the cattle kept coming in prices settled to the level of last market, and kept about an even thing until the close on Wednesday. The stock was not as good as last week, and on this account our average is a shade lower.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	8¼c.@8¾c.
First quality	8¼c.@8¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Medium to good	7¾c.@8c.	7¾c.@8c.
Poor quality	7c. @7¼c.	7c. @7¼c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@6¾c.	6c. @7c.
General selling prices	7c. @8c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@7¾c.	7¾c.@—

In addition to the 3,388 fresh cattle at Allerton's, there were some 300 head left over from last week and not numbered again, besides 50 head which came in after the figures were made up, and which will probably go into next week's supply, as it did not look as though they would sell. We saw several lots driven away to pasture, and judge that 200 were either withdrawn or left unsold. Butchers were unwilling to pay much over 8c. for good beef, and with few exceptions they bought at that figure, or even lower. We saw one lot of choice steers which cost $3 75 ℔ hundred at the West—bought some time ago—which retailed at about 8¾c. here, and probably nearly paid cost and expenses; while some lots bought at 8¾ actually lost the owners money, so great was the difference made in favor of prime cattle.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

Shepard & Van sold for Curtis & Tilden 54 Illinois steers, ordinary, 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c., average 7¼c. Also, 42 very good Ohio steers of 7¾ cwt. for same owner, at 7¾c.@8c.

Haring & Miller sold 62 pretty fat Illinois steers for L. & G. Casner. Rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7c.@8c. Also 46 thin Ohio steers for J. Sharp. Rated 5¾ cwt., and sold at 6¾c.@7c.

S. G. Woodruff sold 65 Illinois steers and oxen for L. J. Sykes, good fair cattle of 7¾ cwt., which run out at 7¾c.@8¼c., and 26 State cattle for Abbey, light steers, which brought 7c.

T. C. Eastman, for J. Dalbey, 104 light Illinois steers of 7 cwt., fair flesh, at 7¼c. Also, for Kennedy & Co., 31 Kentucky cattle of 8 cwt., prime flesh, selling at near 8c.

Eastman & Wheeler, for D. Selson, 42 prime Ohio steers, fed by F. Selson in Fayette County; home weight, 1,650 lbs.; Albany weight, 1,580 lbs. They run out at an average of 8¼c., or $73 25 ℔ head.

D. Barnes was selling 45 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. A nice or good lot of 7 cwt., retailing at 7c.@8c.

B. Bartram, for Alexander & Cassell, 94 Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., which were running out at 7¼c.@8c., average, 7¾c., or $52 ℔ head.

Murray & Glover sold 66 Illinois cattle for Otis. Just fair steers of 7 cwt., which ran out at 7¾c. Also, on their own account, 60 prime Kentucky Durhams, bought at the yards of Kaye. Rated strong 8 cwt., and retailing at 8c. And 49 for Hinsley & Dobbinsworth, of Indiana. A mixed lot of common to good steers, 7 cwt., which ran out at 7¾c.

D. S. Doty & Brothers, for George Groves, 91 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt., common flesh, running out at 7c.@8c.

J. A. Merritt, for J. T. Alexander, 96 rough Illinois steers with few oxen, of near 7 cwt., at 7c.@7¼c. They were rather a hard lot.

J. H. Williams sold for McClung & Glendi, 90 Illinois steers, common lot, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

S. Hulbert run out 91 of Alexander's cattle, a clever bunch, with a few rough steers, of 8 cwt., at 7¾c.@8c.; few of the pick 8¾c.

P. F. Cary, for J. T. Alexander, 30 just fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7c.@8c.

Harris & Coddington sold 91 Illinois steers, for J. A. McGuire, common, 6 cwt., which averaged 7c.

Beech & Bray sold 18 of Osborne's Ohio mixed cattle, at 6¾c.@8c.—uneven weight. Also, for Rankin & Gillespie, 43 Illinois cattle, pretty fair steers, of 7¼ cwt., at 7¾c.@8¼c., and 76 Ohio cattle, for Clark & Gamble, a fair lot, running out at 7c.@8c.

J. C. & M. W. Hoag sold 58 Illinois steers for Tucker & Paul. A common lot of 6¼ cwt., which run out at 7c.@8c. Average 7¼c. And 16 Ohio cattle for S. Sidner—a good bunch of 7½ cwt., which averaged 8c.

Hawkshurst & Walling were selling, on their own account, 67 Iowa cattle, bought in Albany, at $41 25 ℔ head, rated 6¼@6¾ cwt., and retailing at prices which will make a partial commission.

J. Flynn sold 33 Ohio cattle, bought at Albany. A good fair lot of 6½ cwt., which run out at 7½c., and made nearly a commission.

MILCH COWS.

These sell at about the rates of a month past, with more inqurty for good cows by country milkmen, where the dry weather checks the flow of milk. To keep up the quota contracted for, they must add to their number of cows. Trade is generally dull, however.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts gradually diminish, and so does the demand. They do not sell as well as last week by ¼c. ℔ lb. Probably 4c. is about the average price for all sold, a very few reaching 5c., and some selling at 3c., generally at 3½c.@3¾c. The poor ones finally sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We now have the largest receipts since the middle of November of last year. Of course, the market is largely overstocked and prices lower. The decline is 50c.@75c. ℔ head since our last report. Stock has sold bad since Wednesday of last week. We quote 3¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, as the top price for prime sheep, while very good stock sells at 3c., and so down to 2¼c., and even lower for common stock and stores. Lambs are worth 4½c.@5½c. Much of the stock is light and thin—selling for wintering over—one lot as low as $1 ℔ head. Take the whole of the sheep and lambs sold during the week and they will scarcely average $3 ℔ head.

Browne now finds use for the church which he has recently fitted up for an addition to his sheep market. He can accommodate all the stock likely to come in, and has had 6,543 this week, being the largest number for a single week since last November. More than 3,500 came in on Monday and Tuesday. Receipts are: From New-York, 2,187, brought in—86 by I. Palmer; 36, E. Mallen; 16, S. S. Baker; 161, J. Lafevre; 99, J. Setterly; 100, A. M. Culver; 64, R. L. Bamber; 34, Budd & Wilbur; 211, S. P. Andrews; 39, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 212, D. Poncher; 48, F. Schemerhorn; 134, S. Sweet; 79, C. W. Brady; 160, J. J. Plattner; 117, P. Kilnar; 105, I. Estes; 21, L. Miller; 200, S. Housley; 134, J. Vantassell; 65, S. Beckwith; 47, C. Conklin; 16, A. Austin; 20, J. Williams. From Ohio, 2,030; brought in, 182 by D. Garrett; 382, J. Simons; 288, G. H. Robbins; 98, S. Sidner; 196, O. R. Potter; 736, Lovell and Henry; 189, P. Ivory. From New-Jersey, 623 brought in; 35, P. Bellis; 93, G. B. Holcombe; 160, A. Robbins; 42, W. H. Lindsbury; 78, J. A. Young; 21, J. G. Schomp; 92, L. Bellis; 95, E. Hunt; 23, E. L. Abbott; 22, P. A Bloom; 85, B. H. Holcombe. From Indiana; 173 by J. Simons; 179, J. J. Trotter; 201, J. W. Morgan. From Michigan, 184 by Mr. Webster; 199, J. Edwards. From Pennsylvania; 104, W. Searles; 384, Hyde & Stevens. From Canada; 170, H. Hersh.

The pens were well filled this morning, and trade very dull. A few of the brokers' reports are as follows:

Thos. C. Larkin sold:

195 sheep	$656 00	64 lambs	$215 28
161 sheep	514 05	100 lambs	332 71
88 sheep	223 50	26 lambs	65 00
83 sheep	140 00	—	—
	717		$3,166 65

Average, $3 each. The 83 head were thin store sheep.

Hart & West sold 1800 sheep, at $3 25 ℔ head.

R. H. Hume sold:

49 sheep & lambs	$144 00	98 sheep & lambs	$322 00
179 sheep & lambs	640 00	202 sheep & lambs	724 07
213 sheep & lambs	655 24	86 sheep & lambs	320 00
93 sheep & lambs	311 00	184 sheep & lambs	594 00
87 sheep & lambs	278 93	—	—
	1,171		$3,923 99

Average, $3 25 ℔ head.

Wm. D. Bellis sold:

50 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb	$183 50
35 New-Jersey lambs, for P. Bellis	140 00
70 New-Jersey lambs, for J. A. Youngs	252 00
42 New-Jersey lambs, for H. W. Lamberty	159 60
37 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb	133 75
21 New-Jersey lambs, for J. G. Schomp	71 40
92 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	330 20
22 New-Jersey lambs, for P. A. Bloom	87 00
104 New-Jersey lambs, for Wm. Searles	371 75
40 New-Jersey lambs, for E. Hunt	145 00
23 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott	87 00
35 New-Jersey lambs, for E. E. Holcombe	126 00
6 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcombe	9 00
577	$1,883 75

Average, $2 92 ℔ head.

Also:

182 Ohio sheep for D. Garrett	$574 88
325 Ohio sheep for Lovell & Henry	811 50
507	$1,386 18

Average, $2 74 ℔ head.

O'Brien reports the following receipts: From New-York: 195, Spencer & Price; 91, A. W. Palmer; 200, George Babcock; 96, Snider & Co.; 61, P. P. Smith; 101, Jacob Setterly; 118, Winne & Henderson; 73, Peter Kilmer; 36, G. C. Berdell; 20, Wm. P. McIntire; 20, M. Hicks; 103, John Van Buskirk; 103, Geo. Haines; 80, Jacob Smith; 90, C. Pollard, 90, Johnson & Co.; 50, John Burke. From Ohio: 99, Samuel Sidnor; 192, A. L. Moore; 416, R. Haggerty; 180, Stewart & Co.; 195, John Wallace; 180, M. Ivory.

Sales were made by McGraw & O'Brien as follows:

36 sheep & lambs	$134 19	20 sheep & lambs	$68 00
20 sheep & lambs	77 25	50 sheep & lambs	190 00
20 sheep & lambs	67 00	99 sheep & lambs	366 12
103 sheep & lambs	338 13	82 sheep & lambs	272 00
103 sheep & lambs	319 43	102 sheep & lambs	404 00
80 sheep & lambs	257 75	60 sheep & lambs	191 25
90 sheep & lambs	298 12	40 sheep & lambs	157 00
Totals	1,095		$3,766 75

Average, $3 45 ℔ head.

McCarty & O'Brien report sales of 1,395 sheep and lambs for $3,816 99, or near $3 ℔ head.

Chamberlin reports 3,072 sheep and 1,423 lambs received at his Robinson-street market for the week. Sales were made by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. LYON has signalized his campaign in Missouri by another brilliant feat of arms. BEN. MCCULLOCH has had an opportunity to measure strength with him, and has been decidedly worsted. Gen. LYON received information on Thursday that the enemy was approaching St. Louis in three columns, numbering 20,000 men, and immediately started out to meet him, with five complete regiments of volunteers, two or three companies of regular infantry, and two or three companies of regular cavalry. He met MCCULLOCH the next day, at a place called Dug Springs, about 19 miles southwest of Springfield, when a fight took place between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The principal feature of the battle was a charge of Gen. LYON'S cavalry, numbering two hundred and seventy, against a body of rebel infantry, estimated at from two to four thousand. They came upon this force suddenly, and being in a position where it was inconvenient to retreat, cut their way through it with the loss of only five men, including the Lieutenant commanding. The enemy then made their appearance in large numbers, but was speedily dispersed by Gen. LYON with his artillery—the infantry not being brought into action at all. The rebels then retreated southward, and subsequently took up another position on the Fayetteville road, at a place known as McCulloch's store. At last accounts, Gen. LYON had strongly intrenched himself in the vicinity of the enemy, who were expected to attack him soon. Considerable excitement was occasioned on Tuesday at St. Louis by a report that a body of five thousand rebels, taking advantage of Gen. LYON'S absence, was approaching the City to take possession of it, and vigorous measures were taken to repel them. They did not, however, make their appearance.

One of the war vessels of the "Confederate Navy" has come to grief in the most summary manner. The *Petrel*, formerly the United States revenue cutter *Aiken*, which the South Carolinians appropriated last Winter, having been fitted up and commissioned by the Rebel Government, ran out of Charleston Harbor a few days ago and fired into the frigate *St. Lawrence*, under the impression, it is conjectured, that she was a merchant vessel. The *St. Lawrence* returned her fire with a broadside which cut the *Petrel* completely in two, when she immediately sunk. Five of her crew were lost, but the remainder, thirty-six in number, were taken on board the *St. Lawrence*, and subsequently sent to Philadelphia on board the gun-boat *Flag*, where they arrived yesterday.

A report was prevalent in Washington yesterday that a large rebel force has recently been seen within two miles of the Potomac Great Falls, in nearly a direct line with the fording place. Our correspondent intimates that if any such force attempts to cross the Potomac, it may meet with some unexpected obstruction. In other words, the masked battery game can be played on both sides. There is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN is making the most effective disposition of the forces under his command.

The coast of North Carolina appears to be infested with a nest of pirates, sailing under the flag of JEFF. DAVIS, which it would be well for our cruisers to pay particular attention to. Among other craft of this character is the steamer *Gordon*, which recently run the blockade at Charleston and got safely off. The captain and crew of one of the vessels captured by her—the schooner *Protector*—arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and report that a number of vessels have recently fallen into the hands of the *Gordon*, the *Coffee*, and the *Marion*, all side-wheel steamers. It is also ascertained that privateers are being rapidly fitted out at Norfolk, and taken through the canal connecting with Albemarle Sound, whence they have no difficulty in proceeding to sea. The rebels have constructed numerous land batteries at Cape Hatteras and other points along the coast, with which to cover the retreat of these piratical vessels from the United States cruisers.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, also reports that on the outward passage, Thursday, July 25, in lattitude 32° 44', longitude 78° 19', she passed a small fore and aft schooner, pilot-boat build and rig, with her mainsail reefed and jib furled. She had no name on her stern, but had something mysterious amidships, covered up with a tarpaulin, probably a gun. She showed American colors, but is believed to be the same privateer craft described as having been seen off Hatteras about the 20th of July. The *Columbia* left at Key West, 28th ult., United States ship *Macedonian*, and steamers *Crusader*, *Water Witch* and *Salvor*. The *Niagara* sailed same day on a cruise.

Much apprehension exists in New-Mexico that the rebels in Texas intend to make a raid into that Territory, with the intention of seizing the Government property there. One thousand regulars, on their way to the East, were overtaken at Bent's Old Fort by an express messenger, with orders to return. Several officers among the regulars had deserted and gone to join the Texans, who are said to have assembled at Fort Bliss about seven hundred strong, with a number of pieces of artillery, and with their pickets extending within ten miles of Fort Fillmore—which post, however, is held by thirteen companies of regulars.

The rebel commanders at Manassas Junction are reported to be making great efforts to obtain a large stock of supplies, with the intention of making a forward movement. This report reaches us from Gen. BANKS' command, but the source of information is not stated. Gen. JOHNSTON'S scouts have been frequently seen of late in the vicinity of Charlestown, and it is conjectured that he intends to reoccupy that place.

Nearly full returns from 40 counties of Kentucky show the election of but three Secessionists to the Legislature. There is little doubt that each house will be composed of seventy-five per cent. Union men.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax, yesterday afternoon, with European advices two days later. She left Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th ult. She has on board $58,000 in specie for Boston. Our dispatch contains no report of the state of the Liverpool Cotton market. The Breadstuffs and Provision Markets were still dull, but American Securities were firm, with an advancing tendency. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Wood, in making some financial explanations relative to India, asked for power to effect a loan of £5,000,000 for railroad purposes, and stated that, in all probability, England would soon be rendered independent of America in obtaining a supply of cotton. This year the supply from there would be about 300,000 bales more than ever before. A debate also took place on the Cuban Slave-trade, in which affairs in America were incidentally discussed, and the free emigration scheme of the Emperor of the French was denounced. The expected changes in the British Ministry had been effected. Affairs still remain unsettled in Italy. Numerous arrests for conspiracy against the Government were made, and many persons of high rank were imprisoned, among them the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples. A protest of the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome, was in circulation throughout Italy, and was receiving great numbers of signatures.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday, we have advices from San Francisco to the 27th ult., and later intelligence from Oregon and Arizona. The San Francisco markets were in about the same condition as before reported. The news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S successes in Western Virginia had been received, and proved highly inspiriting to the Union men. The State political campaign was in full progress, the candidates of the three parties being engaged in an active canvass. News from Oregon is to the 23d ult. The accounts from the Nez Percez Mines continue very encouraging, but trouble is apprehended with the Indians of that region, who show a disposition to be very intractable. Trouble is also anticipated with the Snake Indians on the Salmon River. Late information from Arizona represents that Territory as being now almost entirely in the hands of the Indians. They had made an attack on Fort Buchanan, captured seventy head of Government mules, and took four men prisoners. A detachment of one hundred men of the First Dragoons had gone in pursuit of the Indians, but with what success is not known.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting, to welcome the return of Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia. There was a large attendance, and Mr. WRIGHT made a patriotic and strongly Union speech, which was well received.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration show that there have been 51,409 arrivals of emigrants to Aug. 7, including 865 for the current week. Receipts $145,556 03; expenses $132,800 29; balance in bank, $14,477 10.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday on United States Treasury paper and State Stocks, and steady on the Railway Shares. New-York Central, 76⅜; Missouris, 44½; Tennessees, 45½; United States Treasury Notes, 96¼ ℔ cent.

Prices of Cotton were decidedly firmer yesterday, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour and Wheat were less abundant, and were in active request, at advanced rates. A lively business was reported in Corn, Beef, Rice, Resin, Rio Coffee and Spirits Turpentine—the latter closing at much higher figures. Pork, Lard, Hops, Tallow, Fish, Salt and Soap, were in moderate request. Sugars were freely purchased. Hides, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Laths, Lime and Candles were sparingly dealt in. The Freight market was less active, with 495 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets show an over supply of all kinds of animals intended for slaughter. Beeves number 3,767 fresh and 300 stale cattle, which was 200 more than could be sold, even at the low rates of last market, or 8c.@8¼c. for prime cattle, and less than 7½c. for all the animals sold. Veals are ½c. lower, and plenty. Sheep and lambs are largely in excess, numbering more than 15,000 for the week. Prices declined 50c.@75c. ℔ head. Mutton has been selling by the carcase in Washington Market at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. Hogs are plenty and ½c. cheaper.

Encouraging Business Prospects.

It was to be expected that the war would deal a severe blow to commercial and business affairs. The dullness from this cause is heightened by the season of the year, when, in the best of times, little is doing. But we think we are now justified in taking for the future a more cheerful view, and in predicting, as soon as the cool weather sets in, a decided revival of business, and a reasonable activity in all the leading branches of our industry.

The most important agency to a renewed activity is the action of the Government. It is now expending, and must continue to expend, probably for a year to come, $1,000,000 daily. At the same time it temporarily, at at least, creates a very large portion of the capital it expends. The recent Loan bill authorizes the issue of the whole amount to be borrowed in Treasury Notes of denominations not exceeding $50. These, from the interest they bear, and from their convenient form for currency, will be eagerly sought by all who have money to lend, and will be readily accepted by all to whom the Government may become indebted. The pay-roll of the Army will soon amount daily to $250,000. Treasury notes for the greater part of this sum, for convenience of transmission and preservation, will be the most acceptable mode of payment. Supplies of all kinds will be paid for in the same way. In other words, Government is going to make money plenty in the same manner that Banks do, by large discounts, or emissions of bills, without being compelled, as the latter are, to speedily redeem their issues, causing an excessive stringency, in the place of a plethora, a few days before. It is certain that Government cannot put into circulation its own paper to the amount of $250,000,000, the whole of which may be used as money, without imparting an extraordinary activity to every kind of business. Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars is a much larger sum than the bills in circulation, and the specie held by all the Banks in the loyal States. Every one can readily understand what would be the result should the amount of such circulation and specie be almost instantly doubled. We do not say that all of the loan authorized will be used as currency, but a very large portion will—quite enough to produce all the results we have predicted.

Another favorable feature is the healthy condition at the present time of several of our great interests. The banks are overflowing, not only with money, but with specie. We venture to assert that, taking the circumstances into consideration, their condition was never paralleled. In all other countries, war is the signal for a drain upon their precious metals. As this war progresses, specie becomes with us more and more a drug. Could apprehension have been entertained by the most timid, the action of Congress would have disappointed it. Hereafter, Government dues may be paid in its own paper, given out on its own contracts. The vaults of the banks will no longer be emptied into those of the Sub-Treasury. They will be relieved from all apprehension from this quarter, and will be left in the position in which, in ordinary times, their action would tend greatly to give an impulse to business, not to say speculative operations. That such will be the case now to a certain extent, is more than probable.

The year has been a most prosperous one for the great interest upon which all others are based—Agriculture. We have again bountiful harvests. These must be sold for their equivalent in merchandise of one kind or another. For the year to come, 22,000,000 out of our 31,000,000 people will be in position to buy and sell as much as ever. That they are buying and selling largely at the present time is proved by the fact that the earnings of our railroads, on the average, are in excess of those for 1860, which was regarded as a most prosperous year for these works. The movement at present is mainly from West to East—in produce instead of merchandise, in payment of debts; but this movement cannot long remain in one direction. Commercial embarrassments have been greatly aggravated by the banking troubles in the West, whereby an enormous loss has been suffered by the farmers—a loss in many portions of the country equivalent to the profit of a whole crop. This evil has now very nearly cured itself, and the present crop will be available for commerce, instead of going to offset a package of worthless bank bills.

In twenty-three of the States no interest or industry is interfered with by the war. All the internal channels of our commerce are as free as they were a year ago. Any person can pursue his ordinary avocations without fear of molestation. With capital abundant, labor free, our people will soon adjust themselves to the new exigency. We have been passing through a transition state, which is always painful and often attended by great loss. But the new one that succeeds may compensate for all sacrifices. Things cannot long remain stationary. The action of Government will set them in motion, and this action will be greatly assisted by the plethora of active capital increased by the war, which will not long remain idle, but which, like individuals, will set itself at work when it finds that idleness, or a rate of interest at 3 per cent., no longer pays.

In looking to the future we assume military success. Of this we cannot doubt. Should this be what may be reasonably anticipated, we shall see cotton going forward through its ordinary channels in less than six months, giving us again the trade resulting from this article which makes such an important figure in our foreign commerce. Government will be proffered all the money it asks. Let it display the only virtue that a Government can possess, success—and the future will be vastly more glowing than we have painted it.

Party vs. the Country.

The *Journal of Commerce* is in tribulation. The invitation of the Republican State Committee to the Democrats, to unite upon a State ticket this Fall, shocks its nerves. It makes no secret of its alarm,—though it finds very great difficulty in assigning any plausible reason for opposing the union. "The proposition of the Republicans," says the *Journal*, "in plain English is, to invite the Democrats to surrender their political principles and associations." To this the *Journal* cannot consent. It protests against any such surrender, even for the sake of uniting the people of the State still more thoroughly in defending the Government against destruction.

The *Journal of Commerce* has a perfect right to its preferences. Its course on this subject, however, is the most open proclamation it has yet ventured upon of its sympathy with secession, and its hearty desire for its success. It has looked forward to the coming election as likely to show a division of public sentiment on the subject. The plan suggested threatens to defeat this hope.

The proposal of the Republican State Committee is in every respect just and timely, and will be responded to most heartily by the great mass of the people. The truth is, the old party divisions have utterly disappeared in the new issues which the attempt to overthrow the Government has brought upon the country. The old platforms and names have lost all their significance. The great mass of the people,—Republicans and Democrats,—are in favor of pushing this war to a speedy and successful issue. They agree thoroughly in regarding the rebellion as utterly causeless and wanton,—as having had its origin in the disappointed ambition of Southern political leaders, and as destined either to destroy the Government of the Union, or else be crushed, promptly and effectually, by its power. There are no differences of opinion among them on this point. Why, then, should there be any difference in their political action?

We have no doubt that the Democratic party in this State will promptly accede to the suggestion of the Committee, and unite with the Republicans in presenting men for State officers who deserve and will command the universal confidence of the people of the whole state. They certainly will unless the sentiments of the mass are overborne and betrayed by the selfish intrigues of political leaders, who share the sympathies of the *Journal of Commerce*, or who foresee the loss of political importance by such a step. No one who has watched the course of events, with the least attention, can fail to see that the Democrats in this State, and indeed throughout the country, have been quite as decided and resolute as the Republicans in supporting a "vigorous prosecution of the war." They have taken their full share of the labors and perils of the campaign, and have everywhere shown a thorough appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the issues involved.

There can be but two parties in this country until this war is ended,—the *friends*, and the *enemies*, of the Constitution and Government of the United States. There are men in the North and in this City who, like the *Journal of Commerce*, sympathize with the secession movement, and who would far rather see the National Government overthrown, than the Southern Confederacy defeated. These men will, of course, seek their object indirectly. They cloak their sympathy with the rebellion under a pretended love of peace; but the practical aim of all their efforts is to secure recognition for the Southern Confederacy, and a complete triumph for the secession movement.

Now it is quite right that these men should organize a party for the accomplishment of their object:—but they have no right to drag the Democratic Party into complicity with their designs. That party does not sympathize with them, either in their views of the rebellion, or their wish for its success. They have no right, therefore, to use its name, or, under cover of its organization, to push their projects upon the people. Let them come before the public in their true colors. Let the *Journal of Commerce* organize a *Submission* Party,—and hoist a submission flag,—nominate a submission ticket, and see how many votes such a movement will command. This is the true way to test the strength of those who protest against rallying the whole State, without distinction of party, in support of a "vigorous prosecution of the war."

The Union Sentiment—The Cabinet and Canada.

We republish another of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the London *Times*. It was written from Washington just after his return from the Southern States, and is mainly a description of the changed condition of Northern sentiment concerning the secession movement. Mr. RUSSELL insists that he was right in saying that the people of New-York, at the time of his first arrival, evinced none of that intense hostility to secession which they have since displayed. Indeed, he thinks the Secessionists have reason to complain of something very like duplicity on their part, and to charge them with deserting them after having given them very substantial encouragement, in word and act, to enter upon the work of destroying the Union.

There is, unquestionably, some show of justice in this representation. We have no doubt that certain very prominent party politicians in this City did encourage their Southern Confederates in their declared hostility to the Union; and if their power had been equal to their will, we presume they would have joined the movement. But both they and their Southern friends made the mistake of overrating their control over the masses of their own party. The found, when the trial came, that the bands of political partisanship were but as tow before the consuming fire of aroused patriotism,—and that the moment the Union was seen to be in actual peril, every other consideration gave way before the determination to rescue and preserve it. It is by no means the first time, and it probably will not be the last, when selfish politicians have blundered in supposing the mass of their followers to be as indifferent as themselves to the substantial welfare and safety of the country.

Mr. RUSSELL attributes the same comparative indifference to the secession movement to all the leading men in the country. Nobody, he thinks, regarded it as anything more than a passing discontent,—as a temporary protest, of unwonted but short-lived violence, against an unwelcome issue of the Presidential election. "It is not improbable," he says, "that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter, there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel and unite North and South *by running Canada as a drag-scent under their noses.*" This is by no means the first time that Mr. RUSSELL has attributed to prominent members of the Administration, a disposition to encourage a raid upon Canada;—and we think we have a perfect right to ask at his hands the evidence on which he bases such a charge. If he were somewhat more familiar with the local sentiment of the several sections of the country, he could scarcely fall into the mistake of supposing the South, under any circumstances, likely to favor the accession of Canada to the Union. No man but a political idiot, or the Editor of the *Herald*, would ever dream of reuniting the two sections by starting a project which one of them would regard as, under any circumstances, a direct and fatal stab at its political equality.

But without reference to the motive of such a step, what indication has Mr. RUSSELL ever seen that any member of the present Government, or any prominent politician in the country, has ever had the design or desire to invade Canada or make any attempt upon its loyalty or peace? We confess ourselves utterly ignorant of anything said or done by any one that can give warrant for such a charge. It is, we are aware, a hobby with some of the English newspapers—the *Saturday Review* conspicuous among them, to impute such purposes to Mr. SEWARD; but we are quite ignorant of anything in his public history or opinions to justify the assumption. During the last Presidential campaign, in a speech at the West, while contemplating the effect of threatened secession upon the future history of the Union, Mr. SEWARD did say that we should, in the course of time, acquire more territory on the North than we should lose on the South—and this, so far as we know, is the nearest approach he has ever made to the policy thus gravely imputed to him. But this, certainly, furnishes very slender ground for such an imputation. Mr. SEWARD'S opinions in regard to the future of Canada were very explicitly stated in letters written by him some years ago, during a yacht excursion to Labrador, in which, as the result of all his observations and reflections on the subject, he declared his belief that *under no circumstances would Canada ever become a part of the American Union*—but that she would soonor or later become a populous and powerful independent Empire. We have neither seen nor heard anything from Mr. SEWARD to warrant the belief that he has changed or modified this opinion.

Nor do we believe that any member, or any friend of the Government, has ever dreamed of adopting such a policy as Mr. RUSSELL so confidently inputes to a portion of the Cabinet. The *Herald* at one time became quite clamorous for a war with England; but it was perfectly well understood here that, so far as it had any political significance, this was simply a secession movement—intended to throw England's power into the scale of rebellion. Mr. RUSSELL should by this time have seen enough of the *Herald* to know that its political vagaries are never of the slightest importance; and he should have seen enough of the members of the Administration to know that their wishes and views were not likely to find expression through its columns.

Mr. RUSSELL, in the letter which we copy to-day, does full justice to the depth and strength of the Northern sentiment which the culmination of the rebellion at last aroused; and he warns his English friends not to believe for a moment that the North will consent to disunion until compelled to do so by force of arms.

A PARTISAN MISTAKE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* is delighted to hear that T. F. MEAGHER was among the killed at Bull Run. It thinks he deserves his fate, for fighting against Virginia, after that State voted against the Know-Nothings three or four years ago.

This is perfectly characteristic [illegible] Secessionists. They cannot understand that the Democrats of the North, in their breaking up the Union, [illegible] voted together so long. They seem to think that their political services ought to be requited by aiding them to destroy the Government.

Indirect Benefits of War.

Hard as the war we are now engaged in may bear upon individual interests, and calamitous as it doubtless is, for the time, to the commerce and trade of the country, yet it has its elements of good as well as of evil. The American people, in their fierce pursuit of those vast material enterprises, of the success of which we boast so much, were in danger of forgetting the necessity of providing for the possible contingencies of the future. More than three-quarters of a century of internal repose, and, with the exception of three or four years, of peace with all the world, afforded an opportunity of developing the natural resources of the country, of changing continental forests to farms and fields, of building up cities and towns, of creating for ourselves a world-wide commerce, and of advancement in a career of progress that carried us to a high position in the scale of nations. But this long period of peace made us negligent of preparing for the accident of war. In our prosperity we overlooked the teachings of history. The fallacy that the future would be as the past, that the Union would never be disturbed by internal revolt, because it never had been, that the people and the States would always be loyal to the Constitution, because they had never been otherwise, came to be with us an article of political faith, upon the assumed truth of which the policy of our Government was based. We kept no standing Army, because we had no martial neighbors whose enmity we feared, or whose power we had occasion to dread. Even the militia of the States came to be contemned as a useless pageant, and was fast falling into disrepute under the ridicule it attracted by its broad caricature of war. Thus, while all our energies were directed towards the accomplishment of physical enterprises, the martial spirit, so essential to the maintenance of the power and strength of a great nation, was fast dying out. We were warned of possible insurrection—of collision between the State and National Governments. We laughed at the folly of the admonition. We refused to listen to the roar of the cataract, even when its sound was in our ears, until in sight of the rapids down which the inevitable drift lay. We started at last from our dream of security, to see treason organized into open revolt, without a preparation in advance to meet it. We had no Army, no arms, no munitions of war; and for the time, the Government was at the mercy of a rebellion whose conspiracies had been ripening for years. Up to this time we had scarcely thought of country or of home. We had given no consideration to the idea that we might one day be required to preserve the power inherent in a united people by compelling national unity. Our prosperity was our boast and our idol, and in our folly we did not admit, even to ourselves, the possibility of its interruption. We had come to measure everything, even the Union itself, by the standard of commercial value.

If our boastful spirit, in reference to our national prosperity, excited the ridicule of Europe, the promptness with which the Northern States have risen to the level of the emergency will now command its respect. The energy displayed by them in defence of the Constitution, and in sustaining the Union, will serve to demonstrate that our patriotism has not been destroyed by our lust of gain, and that the martial spirit of the nation was not dead, but sleeping.

This war, melancholy as its presence may be, will educate our people in the science of arms, will revive and invigorate that martial spirit which is essential to a great nation, but which was in danger of becoming extinct in the welling prosperity of long-continued peace. While it will demonstrate the power, it will strengthen the bands of the Union, and give increased stability to Republican institutions. The teachings of the present will make us wise in the future. While our material prosperity will not be neglected, there will be a careful watch set against treason, and if it shall ever again venture into the daylight, a strong and mailed hand will be ready to strike it down. The experience in arms gained in this war by intelligent citizens from every part of the country, will keep alive military organizations that will be able to send into the field an Army respectable both in numbers and discipline, whenever the exigencies of the times shall demand it.

Aside from these considerations, the business prosperity of the country will by no means suffer to the extent that the fears of some have led them to apprehend. The necessity for a foreign loan will add some two hundred millions or more in coin to the available capital of the nation. The expenses of the war are to be paid out at home. The millions thus expended will permeate all the channels of circulation. The daily average of half a million of expenditure will drift for a long while on the currents of trade before falling into the great reservoirs of capital. The genius of the American people is already accommodating itself to the new order of things. We can feel that we have already touched bottom in reference to the commercial evils of this war. And that, whether its duration shall be long or short, the course of trade will hereafter be upward. The business of the country, though to some extent changed, will revive, and if our business men will give heed to the lessons of economy inculcated by the occasion, they will enjoy a season of prosperity, as the result of the war, very different from that which their fears predicted.

Romance of a Forger.

Prince NAPOLEON has been visiting the Moyamensing Prison, and while there he had an interview with the famous forger, J. BUCHANAN CROSS, of which the *North American* gives this report:

"In the cell of Col. JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS a very different scene was enacted. The Prince, didn't shake hands with the felon, and the latter was too much of a philosopher to expect it. The Colonel offered the visitors seats upon his bed, which they accepted. He then assured the Prince that he knew him very well, had seen him in Paris. More than this, he proved it by relating incidents which caused the Prince to open wide his rather lazy-looking eyes. To cut a long story short, the Colonel varied—what we

Retribution in Virginia.

Virginia, more than any other State at present out of the Union, is responsible for the heresies which underlie the present rebellion, and it is but a just retribution that the chief weight of its chastisement should fall upon her. The tendency of the extreme doctrines of Virginia on the subject of State rights has been everywhere, and especially in the South, instrumental in weakening the sentiment of loyalty to the National Government and paving the way to revolt against its authority. The idea of superior allegiance to the State has for many years been a peculiar feature of Virginia radicalism. JAMES MADISON, MONROE—all her early statesmen denounced it as a fatal heresy, destructive of the harmony and prosperity of the States. But on the demise of these patriotic men Democracy ran wild in Virginia, and the influence of her new political leaders became a fundamental article of democratic faith that the allegiance of every citizen was first to his State, and that the claims of loyalty only followed to the [illegible]

Upon this extreme doctrine, as originated in Virginia, as far as it has the pretence of foundation in principle, the present rebellion is based, and its leaders turn to it as an excuse for their treason and a justification for their revolt. Though a hundred times rejected and denounced by almost every distinguished statesman and patriot of the country, it has come to be recognized as a cardinal political truth by the demagogues and leaders all over the South, and they use it as a cloak for their ambitious and criminal schemes for the destruction of the Government.

There is something almost romantic in the retribution which has overtaken Virginia. She is made the first sufferer, as she will also be the last, in a conflict which her folly aided so largely in initiating, but which, neither from her position nor her interests, legitimately belongs to her. Her fields are trampled over by hostile Armies—her homes are disturbed by dread of outrage, and her soil is being moistened by human blood. Her industry is paralyzed, her commerce and her trade ruined. She is made the battlefield of a terrific struggle, in which, let who will triumph, she can only be a loser. One-half of her territory has repudiated the authority of the rebel leaders, and organized a loyal State Government in their stead.

She is trampled over by invading forces from the North, and treacherous and false allies from the South. Her finances are utterly ruined, and her credit destroyed, by being compelled to bear the brunt of the rebellion. The debt under which she was staggering at the commencement of the revolt was all that the bent backs of her people could bear, and the additional burdens, with the impoverishment consequent upon her treason, will inevitably force her into the infamy of repudiation. Her distinguished men are overslaughed by her Southern allies, and her leaders, whose ambition hurried them into revolt are thrust into a voiceless retirement. Gov. LETCHER is cast in the shadow of JEFF. DAVIS, and LEE is extinguished in the superior glories of BEAUREGARD. Pigmy South Carolina and repudiating Mississippi monopolize the honors which MASON and HUNTER thirsted to enjoy, while Virginia is made the dray-horse to bear the burdens and receive the blows of the great rebellion.

Our Fire Zouaves.

The famous New-York Fire Zouaves are disbanded. They were poorly fed, could not get their pay, and became demoralized. They fought splendidly at Bull Run, but were subsequently neglected by the authorities.—*Boston Post.*

There is getting to be a little too much of this *quasi* martyrdom of the Fire Zouaves. Half that is said of their exploits and sufferings is sheer nonsense. They were not "poorly fed," and they *could* "get their pay." They did unquestionably become demoralized, but it was for other reasons than those assigned. They fought well enough at Bull Run,—but not one whit better than the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Seventy-first, and many other regiments that could be mentioned; and if they were "subsequently neglected by the authorities," it was because they resolutely kept out of the authorities' reach.

The truth is the Fire Zouaves lacked one essential quality of good soldiers,—subordination. By nature and habit lawless and reckless, they improved very little by the discipline of the camp, and learned very little of service to them in the field. They were personally courageous and had a passion for fight; but their bravery was wasted because, it was utterly without discipline; and after the fighting was over they had no more idea of obeying orders than a wolf has of a minuet.

With all their good qualities, we hope no more of them will be sent into action until rigorous and relentless discipline has made them soldiers. In their present condition they can neither win laurels for themselves nor confer honor on their country. War, at best, is barbarous enough,—but it is not desirable or necessary to exaggerate all its most repulsive features.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

$500,000 IN SPECIE.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

India and the Cotton Supply Question.

DEBATE ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Napoleon's Free Emigration Scheme Denounced.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The *Europa*, from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 28th, and Queenstown on the morning of the 28th, arrived at 3½ o'clock.

She brings 50 passengers and £29,968 sterling in specie for Boston.

The *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 7½ P. M. of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Sir C. Wood made some financial explanations relative to India, and asked for discretionary power to borrow £3,000,000 for railway purposes. He believed at the end of the present year the Indian expenditure and income would be balanced. He said the Government had evinced great anxiety to develop the resources of India as a cotton-producing country. He believed the result would be that ultimately England would be rendered independent of America for cotton. This year the supply of Cotton from India would be about 300,000 bales more than ever before.

The House of Lords on the 26th insisted upon their amendment to the Bankruptcy bill, opposing the appointment of the Chief Justice in bankruptcy; but they retreated from their other amendments.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. BURTON called attention to the increase of the Cuban Slave-trade, and the importance of supplementing the exertions of the naval force on the African coast by other measures, especially by the reappointment of a Consul at Mozambique.

A general debate ensued, in which the Emperor NAPOLEON'S free emigration schemes were denounced, some of the members contending that the introduction of coolies into the French colonies might become worse than the Slave trade.

Mr. GREGORY hoped the Emperor of the French would now cooperate with England in putting down the Slave-trade. The recent events in America would, he trusted, prevent American capital from being embarked in the nefarious traffic.

Mr. HORSFALL said the Slave-trade would continue until made unprofitable. He suggested a differential duty on slave-grown sugar.

Lord PALMERSTON said nothing but the progress of the public opinion of other nations could extinguish the trade, but he considered that the public opinion of France had of late considerably retrograded. The Government was desirous of stopping the French system of free trade in disguise, but the only alternative was the granting of the facilities for Coolie emigration, which would be carried out as an experiment, under the most approved regulations. He regretted that the Government was not more successful in inducing the United States to take more strin. gent measures to put down the traffic, which is chiefly carried on by American vessels. He did not think a Consul at Mozambique would do much good, but it was worthy of consideration. The subject was dropped.

Mr. LINDSAY urged the importance of the Government carrying out the recommendation of the Merchant Shipping Committee, and inducing Foreign Nations to fully reciprocate the privileges granted by England.

Messrs. MILNER and GIBSON promised to introduce a bill on the subject at the next session.

The usual Ministerial White Bait dinner at Greenwich, in anticipation of close of the sessions has been fixed for the 31st, and Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 6th of August.

A Cabinet Council was held at Osborne on the 25th, at which the contemplated ministerial changes were accomplished, viz: Sir G. C. LEWIS to the War Department; Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary for Home Affairs; Mr. CARDWELL, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir ROBERT PEEL, the new Secretary for Ireland, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor.

The *Times* says that Mr. LAYARD succeeds Lord WODEHOUSE under the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The mystery attending the extraordinary and fatal encounter between Major MURRAY and Mr. ROBERTS, in London, was solved at the Coroner's inquest. The evidence of a lady living under Major MURRAY'S protection shows that ROBERTS sought to gain her affections, and, failing, attempted the life of MURRAY. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

At an influential meeting of the merchants of London, they protested against the increase of rates of fire insurance. It is believed the companies will reconsider the matter before adopting a new scale. The meeting pledged itself to form a new company if the old ones persisted.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Galway line, says the contract is still afloat, though the political concern has weathered all the tempests, in which the property and credit of the concern have been shipwrecked.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers were busily discussing Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech against the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France.

The *Moniteur* continued silent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it was rumored there was a notion of quieting England with the bait of Sicily for her connivance at the annexation of Sardinia, whenever the proper moment comes, and probably a hint of the kind will soon be thrown out in some Paris journal.

The Emperor was expected to proceed from Vichy direct to the Chalons camp.

A treaty of commerce between France and the German Zollverein is to be signed immediately.

In October the *Nord*, of Brussels, is to be published at Paris, as the organ of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Bourse opened firm, but closed rather heavy; Rentes, f.67.75.

ITALY.

The protest by the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome, was receiving a vast number of signatures throughout Italy.

A Central Bourbon Committee had been discovered at Naples. Prince MONTEMELLETTO had been arrested. It was rumored that the Duke of Popolo and others of high rank are compromised.

A Bourbon Committee, presided over by M. CIENTVERPS, had also been discovered at Posillippo. The Monsignore and five accomplices were arrested.

CIALDINI had ordered the troops to shoot only those insurgents taken with arms in their hands.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. FARRAR, Vice-President and for several years President of Switzerland, died on the 24th.

The National Council agreed to the resolution of the Council of States in favor of the construction of military roads over the Alps.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden had gone to Gothenburg. It is believed he will afterwards visit London and Paris.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree dissolves the Diet of Istria on account of its refusal to send representatives to the Council of Empire, notwithstanding the repeated requests of the Government. The same decree orders a new election for the Diet.

There was a stormy discussion on nationalities in the Lower House of Reichsrath on the 26th.

All the members of the right except three quitted the Chambers, reserving to themselves the right of expressing their views on a future occasion.

TURKEY.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Government Bonds had been suspended two months, at considerable cost to the Ottoman Bank.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails are telegraphed.

CALCUTTA, June 22.—The better accounts continue SHANGHAE, June 2.—Affairs are tranquil in Peking and Japan. Trade is progressing at Tien Tsin.

The natives were returning to Hankon, and trade was being resumed.

SINGAPORE, June 21.—A seaquake had caused great devastation on the island of Simo. Seven hundred and seventy-eight persons perished.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, July 27.

The *Patrie* of this evening says it is asserted that the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples has been arrested. The papers that have been seized at Naples are said to prove that he has conspired against the Government.

The same paper says no confirmation had been received of the proposed changes in the ministry and diplomatic *personnel* of Russia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, July 28.

The steamer *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails, has arrived. She brings £2,150 in specie.

Fifty-six vessels were behind the Rock of Gibraltar, wind-bound.

Many of the rebels captured in the recent insurrection at Loga, Spain, had been condemned to penal servitude.

(The very latest commercial intelligence *via* Queenstown, has not come to hand.)

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report the weather unfavorable for the crops. Flour flat, with a downward tendency; quotations are 24s.@27s. 6d. Wheat steady: Red Western 9s.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. 6d. Corn firmer, but prices unchanged: Mixed, 28s.@29s.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 30s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady. Pork easier. Bacon declined 1s. Lard easier, and all qualities slighly declined. sales at 47s.@49s. Tallow declined 1s.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes quiet at 29s.6d.@31s.6d. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee rates small. Rice firmer, with an advance on the inferior qualities. Linseed Oil tending upward; sales at 31s.6d. Cod Oil inactive. Resin advancing, principally for inferior qualities; common, 7s.@7s.3d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 47s.6d.@48s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 24th were rather firmer, but quotations unchanged. The Money market was easier; choice bills from 5 to 5¼; demand fair.

The ship *Boreas*, from Melbourne, with £32,000 in gold, so long overdue, had arrived.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS in active demand at easier rates; quotations barely maintained. FLOUR, 24s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT, 50s.@59s. for Red and White. IRON very dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for Bars and Rails, and 49s. for Pig. SUGAR flat. COFFEE buoyant. RICE steady. TEA quiet but steady; common Congou, 10½d.@11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominally at 51s. TALLOW dull at 47s. LINSEED CAKES steady. LINSEED OIL firm at 31s. COD OIL; sales small.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer, and all kinds slightly advanced. Erie shares, 24; Illinois Central shares, 37 discount; New-York Central shares, 70@72.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 28.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at Friday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady, at Friday's rates.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27,

Consols closed, 89¾@90 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Sales of Erie shares at 25¾@26¼; Illinois Central shares at 36¾@35¼ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 25.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales; *tresordinaire*, 117f.; *Bas*, 112f. The market closed with a still advancing tendency. Stock in port 256,000 bales.

Sailing of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The *Europa* sailed for Boston at 8:30 P. M. She will be due there on Friday morning.

The Glasgow Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York 3d inst. for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, we have advices from Havana to the 3d inst. There is no extraordinary news. The Captain-General of Cuba is absent at St. Domingo taking formal possession of the Dominican territory for the Spanish crown. No foreign vessels-of-war in Havana. The people are quiet, although depredations upon the community by robbers of the highways and streets seem to be on the increase. The markets have been active. Sugars for Nos. 11 and 12 at 7½ to 8 reals per arrobe, but the qualities not fine, of the small stock remaining 120,000 boxes in this City against 250,000 boxes in 1860 at same date. Molasses—slight movement; Clayed at 2 reals per keg and Muscovado at 3 reals per keg. In freight there is no business offering for American vessels. Other flags, Falmouth and orders, varies £2 1s. 8d. to £2 7s. 8d. per ton, net Spanish invoice weight. Exchanges in regular demand, moving at London 60 days' sight at 15¼ to 16 prem., New-York 5¼ to 6 do., United States gold coins at 6 to — premium, Mexican Dollars 4¾ to 5 do. Money plenty for speculation or trade.

The health of Havana has improved since last reports; fewer subjects, diminished cases, and light in character, yielding always to prompt treatment.

We are again indebted to Mr. FRANCIS D. NEWCOMB, purser of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, for a report of the local and mercantile news to 3d inst.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

I write you this by the *Columbia*, but if I was to judge by the prophecies of certain friends to passengers by her, I might expect to see this letter in print in some Southern paper, in place of appearing in the TIMES. It is reported that the *Sumter* has been seen off the southern coast of the Island, and I should not be surprised to see her entering the port of Havana as soon as the *Niagara* leaves to cruise off Mobile. The prizes taken by the *Sumter* to Cienfuegos have all left for Northern ports.

According to the last news from St. Domingo, Gen. SANTANA was dangerously sick with dysentery, brought on by a rather fatiguing excursion through the provinces of Cabao and the frontiers of the southwest. On his arrival at the capital he had been received with great demonstrations of joy by all classes, the streets through which he passed being gayly decorated, bells rung, &c. The Dominicans were anxiously expecting the arrival of His Excellency Gen. SERRANO, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, who, they say, contributed so materially to the regeneration of that Antille.

Gen. SERRANO has been unwell for some weeks past, and, according to what I heard, he was not over-anxious to leave for St. Domingo until affairs in that island got a little more settled, there being some acts of the officials sent from this island with which he was not over-pleased. But, in obeyance to pressing orders received from Spain, he left on the 29th ult., in H. C. M.'s steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, Commander C. DEL CANEMO, to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo in the Queen's name. The steamer left the port late in the evening, a few moments after His Excellency's arrival on board. There was no official demonstration, His Excellency having desired to leave quietly and without show. During his absence, the Government of the Island is confided to Gen. GASSET. This I can say, that the people in general sympathize exceedingly with Gen. SERRANO, and the wharves and the whole coast was crowded with friends to bid him God-speed.

It is with great regret that I announce to you the death of my lamented friend Dr. JAMES SAVAGE, who died on the 23d ult., quite unexpectedly, of an epileptic attack, at his residence at Jesus del Monte. Dr. SAVAGE was brother of our esteemed Vice-Consul, Mr. WILLIAM SAVAGE. He was a writer in the *Diario de la Marina*, (our first paper, and perhaps the best in the whole Spanish dominions,) and had been in that paper for upwards of fifteen years.

According to a communication of Mr. J. V. CRAWFORD, British Consul-General, directed to His Excellency the Captain-General, Her Britannic Majesty's Government has been pleased to destine a telescope to Capt. VIDAL, of the Spanish bark *Observador*, as a slight testimony of gratitude for his humane efforts in saving the crew and passengers of the American ship *David Brown*, lost at sea. Said telescope will be forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, to be presented by Her Catholic Majesty's Government to Capt. VIDAL. A medal struck in Mexico, by Mr. MURRAY, an Englishman, husband of a lady saved from the wreck, has been put into the hands of Gen. SERRANO by the British Consul, to be delivered to Capt. VIDAL, on his arrival at this port.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Spiteful*, with Commodore DUNLAP on board, left for the North on the 27th ult.

Several deaths occured here on the railway from this city to the Carmels, by the upsetting of the cars. The engine was pushing a long train, and the engineer, in the darkness of the night, not seeing on the track a cow, the first passenger cars passed over it, but were immediately thrown off, and fell over, killing two of the passengers and wounding several. The cars were full of people going to the Fair at the village of the Carmels. One of the dead is ALEXANDRE WILMER, nephew of the Matanzas poet, J. V. BETANCOURT.

The Captain of the American ship *Bamberg*, from Liverpool, to New-Orleans, but put into this port in consequence of the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States, has advertised in the papers here, soliciting all parties holding either powers of attorney or indorsed bill of lading of the cargo on board of his vessel, to give information of the same at the counting-house of his consignees, Messrs. N. J. GUMBE & Co. This *Bamberg* is the vessel reported as being laden with warlike stores for the South.

The collecting clerk of the house of IBARRADEL CARRANZA & Co., died rather suddenly on Monday last. The *Gaceta*, in mentioning the occurrence, says that on the *post-mortem* examination ordered by the Government, the true cause of the man's death will no doubt be revealed.

Henceforward, in the ordinary drawings of the Royal Lottery, there are to be two thousand tickets less, and in the extraordinary ones, one thousand.

There was a grand hyena and dog fight at the Bull Ring on Sunday last, *empressario* MONS. VALLADON *le perrnquier par excellence*. The thing came off splendidly, and he is now preparing another one for next Sunday.

At Cienfuegos, a robbery of $50,000 was committed about the middle of last month, but according to the papers, the greater part of the robbers and part of the money are in the possession of the authorities.

The Government is advertising for the conveyance of the mail from Cadiz to this port, twice a month. Some of the large houses in Paris, London, or Barcelona will no doubt obtain the privilege, in conjunction with some house here.

Monetary affairs are mending here, and if it were not for the heavy war risk of insurance and the duty (export) large amounts of specie would be reexported. Exchange is very high—say London 15@16 ℔ cent. P., and New-York 6 ℔ cent. P.

There are not over 130,000 boxes Sugar remaining for shipment, against nearly 300,000 same time last year.

The weather is exceedingly hot, and the sanitary condition of the city far from favorable.

Yours. P.

YATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Extension of the Telegraph—Political Movements—Ex-Senator Gwin Retires from Public Life—Bad News from Arizona.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Pony Express passed this point at 3 this afternoon, with San Francisco dates of July 27.

Arrived, July 25th, ship *Thatcher*, MAGOON, Boston; 27th, bark *Constantia*, Rio Janeiro, with coffee, schooner *Argent*, Punta Arenas, with a cargo of Costa Rica coffee, and reports that a schooner sailed with a like cargo ten days previous, for this port. Arrived to-day, ship *Fearless*, New-York.

Sailed, July 25th, bark *W. Cune*, Sidney.

Spoken, May 24th, lat. 50° 72' S., long. 77° 37' W., ship *Indian*, from Boston for San Francisco.

The market for goods affected by the tariff change continues excited, and the action of Congress on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury is anxiously awaited. In other respects, the market is quiet. Isthmus BUTTER has an improving tendency, on account of the non-arrival of steamer *Sonora*, which is delayed by reason of the accident to the *Champion* on the Atlantic, and also on account of Eastern advices, instructing holders not to sacrifice; 25c. is about the present price. Rio COFFEE, 16¾c.@19c. ℔ lb. WHEAT drooping, having declined 5c.@10c. ℔ 100 lbs. since the harvest commenced. BARLEY, 65c. Best FLOUR, $2 50 ℔ sack.

The Pony Express arrived yesterday, with Eastern dates to the 18th inst., and with accounts of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S success in Western Virginia, and the continued retreating of the rebels toward the interior of Virginia. The news is greatly inspiring the Union men.

The Overland Mail continues to arrive regularly. The price of passage from Sacramento to St. Joseph has been fixed at $150. Passengers who come through in the mail stages seem to regard the trip as one of no great hardship, although they are compelled to ride continually night and day for eighteen days.

Since the last dispatch to the Associated Press a new telegraph station has been opened 25 miles further east, with the prospect of another like extension before another Pony Express arrives there.

The candidates of all three political parties are in the field, engaged in an active canvass of the State Between the Union Democrats and Republicans there is only a State issue to make much distinction between them, as both largely sustain the war policy of the Administration. The Breckinridge Democrats also make great pretensions, but claim that prosecuting the war renders the preservation of the Union hopeless. They seem to favor about the policy the Buchanan Administration was pursuing on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to power.

Ex-Senator GWYN made a speech recently at Warren, principally on a topic personal to himself. He said that it was his last political speech. He appears to take little interest in politics.

By way of Los Angeles later news of the party of Secessionists, including Gen. JOHNSON, is received. They were last heard of in Tuson, in Arizona, numbering about fifty. Several had joined the party after leaving Los Angeles, among whom were Major ARMSTEAD, Lieut. HARDCASTLE, of the Sixth Infantry, United States Army, and Mr. ARMSTEAD, a brother of the Major.

Some of the large ranche owners in the southern counties of the State have commenced slaughtering cattle for their hides and tallow only, there being no farming work for beef cattle. It is said that at the current rates the various portions of the animal will net nearly $12 in gross, which is much better than buying at present rates. This shows that driving cattle and sheep from the Eastern States to California will no longer pay.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived yesterday from Oregon with dates of the 23d, and with $9,700 in treasure.

The Portland *Advertiser* of the 23d of July, says that the steamer *Julia* arrived last evening bringing $285 in gold dust from the Nez Percez Mines. A letter from our correspondent, dated Orilho, 22d, says that the mines are paying wherever claims are fully opened. I have seen a great deal of dust in the last ten days, but gold and silver coin is very scarce. There is difficulty in disposing of it. These mines are no longer an experiment.

The towns of Eriono and Pierce are fast progressing and assuming the position of substantial towns.

As anticipated, there has been no satisfactory result from the Nez Percez Council at Lapiway. It had been in session three days. The Indians were very stubborn, and manifested no kindly feeling. Over three hundred Indians were present at the Council. They were indisposed to accept either the annuity or goods offered them. Some declined outright to take presents. Some two hundred and fifty of the Indians refused to take the beef tendered them by the Agent, drawing up their own cattle and slaughtering it in front of the Agency.

Trouble is anticipated with the Snake Indians on Solomon River by miners who are there prospecting.

The Indian who shot Judge WASHINGTON has been given up by GEARY, Chief of the Spakanesia Indians. He confessed his crime before Squire HALL, at Colville, and was forthwith hung by the whites at that place.

By the steamer *Senator*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from ports on the Southern Coast, we have correspondence and papers from San Diego and Los Angeles.

The *Star* remarks that by the arrival of the mail from El Paso, it has late and reliable information from Arizona. The whole country lies at the mercy of the Indians. The Apaches have made an attack on Fort Buchanan, and pretty thoroughly cleared it out. They took off seventy-five head of Government mules, killed two head, and took four prisoners. A detachment of 100 men of the First Dragoons, with Lieut. DAVIS, and a sloop, started for Tasco during the week. They were fully armed and equipped. We have heard a rumor on the street that Gen. SUMNER, with his staff, is expected here on the steamer *Senator*, which arrives to-day.

The Crawford Homicide.

CONFESSION OF ARMSTRONG, THE CONVICTED MURDERER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, convicted of the murder of ROBERT CRAWFORD, is preparing for the execution, which is fixed for Friday next. During the last few days the condemned has lost much of the composure that characterized his behavior during the trial. As the time for his execution approaches, he appears to realise his position, and is consequently nervous, and ill at ease. He is in daily intercourse with a minister of the Gospel, who has so far impressed him as to induce a partial confession. Yesterday, in compliance with the wishes of ARMSTRONG, a gentleman visited him, and received a statement of his connection with the murder. This statement, which is very long, and filled for a great part with a review of the testimony adduced upon the trial, will, in accordance with the request of the condemned, be withheld from the public until such time as his family shall consent to its publication. The confession contains a minute account of the transactions of the fatal night, and of course makes ARMSTRONG himself a secondary character in the tragedy. From one of the Deputy-Sheriffs we learn that the confession is substantially the same as that made to District-Attorney MANN before the trial, when ARMSTRONG proposed, in return for his own liberation, to turn State's evidence against two men whose names he mentioned. ARMSTRONG now says that he hired the carriage, and he, with the two men in question, drove to a point where CRAWFORD had agreed to meet them and accompany them to visit a man residing near the Monument Cemetery, who had yarn to sell. The party drove along the Lamb Tavern road, ARMSTRONG having the reins. Along the route, one of the two men implicated by ARMSTRONG got out several times and inquired of passers-by the residence of the man who was said to have the yarn for sale. This was done so often that CRAWFORD finally began to be suspicious, and he accused the party of playing the fool with him, and threatened them with a public exposure of their transactions. This excited the ire of the men, and one of them struck CRAWFORD in the face with his fist, and a struggle then ensued, and the deceased was struck on the head with some weapon unknown to ARMSTRONG. The force of the blow rendered CRAWFORD partially insensible, and while in this condition his person was searched, and $600 secured. The wagon was then driven over the route as given by the witnesses on the trial, and ARMSTRONG says that CRAWFORD did revive during the drive, and cried "murder;" but he is of opinion that he was dead when the wagon stopped in Diamond-street, near Norris-square. The body was thrown out, and the two men jumped out, and one of them discharged the pistol, and then both ran away, leaving ARMSTRONG alone in the wagon. ARMSTRONG then drove off, and while on the road to the stable he discovered that the cushion on the back seat was covered with blood, and he turned it up, and thus the blood ran down the back and on to the floor. He accounts for the absence of blood from his own clothing by the fact that he occupied the front seat, and took no part in the murder. He denies that the pistol used was the one borrowed by him that evening. The contents of that pistol were discharged the next day. In the division of the money taken from CRAWFORD, but $10 was given to ARMSTRONG.

It is but justice to the two men implicated by ARMSTRONG, to say that when the disclosure was first made to the District-Attorney, they were taken into custody, and their statement taken in writing. They underwent a searching cross-examination as to their whereabouts on the evening in question, and their replies taken in writing and afterwards read to them. With this statement, two detective officers visited every location mentioned by the two men and examined every individual named by them, and discovered that every assertion was strictly correct. There were various other facts elicited by the officers during their investigation to satisfy them as well as the District-Attorney, that the men were entirely innocent of any participation in the murder, and accordingly Mr. MANN stated to the accused his impression in regard to the truth of his story; but at the trial, the District-Attorney declined to use ARMSTRONG'S statement against him, but preferred to convict him by the testimony of the witnesses rather than by his own admissions. It is believed that on the day of the execution ARMSTRONG will tell the whole truth in regard to the tragedy. He has been informed by the Sheriff that there is no hope for a respite.

On the day of the execution, but few persons will be allowed to be present. One representative from each newspaper, with the jury to hold the inquest and the Sheriff's deputies, only will be admitted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President VERPLANCK in the Chair. The usual weekly bills were audited. The following is the statement of the affairs of the Board:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 31, 1861	50,542
No. of emigrants since to Aug. 7, 1861	866
Total	51,409
To same date in 1860	63,720

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
No. inmates in Ins'n at W. I.	902	757	730	1,091

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1861		$1,221 42
Aggregate rec's to July 31, 1861	$413,174 03	
Received since to Aug. 7, 1861, for commut'n of passen's, &c.	2,332 00	145,556 03
Total		$146,777 45
Disbursements as per previous account, to July 31, 1861	$127,119 04	
Current expenses of July 24 and 31, 1861	5,181 25	132,300 29
Balance		$14,477 10

AMAZONIAN.—MARY MCPHERSON, a stalwart dame, of Caledonian extraction, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to shoot a man named JAMES POWERS, whose residence is at No. 33 Division-street. Some time since the parties lived together in the married relation, but a separation occurred in consequence of incompatibility of temperament, and since that time the woman has cherished enmity towards the complainant. Meeting him on Tuesday evening, she produced a pistol and fired at his head. The ball, however, missed its mark, and POWERS took measures to have her punished. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

DEATHS BY SUN-STROKE.—PETER CONNER, a laborer, employed at LAMONT'S sugar refinery, in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, near the North River, died on Tuesday evening, from the effects of the heat. An unknown man was found on Tuesday afternoon, in a dying condition, upon the sidewalk in First-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street. He was removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-House, where he shortly afterwards expired, seemingly from exhaustion consequent upon the extreme heat. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—MICHAEL WELSH, a lad eleven years of age, whose parents live at No. 31 Oak-street, was drowned on Tuesday evening, while bathing off Pier No. 31 East River. His body was not recovered. FRANCIS MCCABE, a youth of fourteen years, was drowned on Tuesday evening while bathing at the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River. Yesterday his body was recovered and taken to his late home, No. 391 Third-avenue, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it.

FIRE IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop, at No. 169 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by JAMES WALLACE. The flames extended to a stable in the rear, which was consumed, together with two horses, valued at $—, belonging to HENRY GOOKE. The stable was of trifling value, and there was no insurance upon the property. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man which was found in the East River, near Pier No. 10. From papers upon the person of deceased, he is believed to have been GEO. BIEGLE, a German, about 35 years of age, who had taken passage a few days since on the ship *Orpheus* for Bremen. How he came into the water is not known.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The authorities of the Central Park will provide, occasionally, musical concerts during the season. The first will occur on the Mall, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 4½ P. M., if the weather is fine. The selection will be of popular music, for which purpose Dodworth's Band has been engaged.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT THE MUSEUM.—A glance at Mr. BARNUM'S card on the fifth page of this paper, will show that he has recently secured two living whales for exhibition. Those who desire to see them will probably not delay long, when they remember that in a few days they may have ceased their "spouting."

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—The new style of postage stamp is now ready, and for sale at the Post-Office. For the next six days new stamps will be given for an equivalent of the old style of stamp.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Gideon Haynes, from Washington; L. F. Foster, of Connecticut; J. Earle, of New-York; B. Van Horn, of New-York; W. B. Lansing, of New-York; Dan Clark, of New-Hampshire; S. S. Cox, of Ohio; G. M. Edwards, of New-Hampshire; G. J. Stevens, from Washington; A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Lieut.-Gov. Underwood and J. T. Davis, of Vermont; O. N. Chapin, of Albany; A. Welch, of Saratoga, and H. H. Thompson, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. P. Walton, of Vermont; Col. Sam. Colt, of Hartford; H. G. Otis, of Boston; B. Wilson, of Albany; G. A. Griffith, of Ohio, and E. H. Sawyer and H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator McDougall, of California; Hons. J. W. Reid, of Missouri, and J. S. Morton, of Nebraska; C. J. Hoyt, of New-Orleans; A. J. Brown, of the U. S. Navy; H. G. Fant, of Washington; J. Monroe Adams, of Hartford, and G. D. Bayard, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Utica; Lieut.-Col. Kazinski and lady, of Pinafield; R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, J. A. da Cosa and J. M. da Silva, of Lisbon, Portugal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major Fred. Townsend and Capt. William Clinton, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. De Bruens and J. G. Littel, of Philadelphia; T. S. Akers, of Lexington; W. D. Ryder, of Havana, and S. Rostron, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

The New-York City Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the month of July, 1861:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Demilt Dispensary	Mt. Washington Dispensary	Out-Wards.
No. of Male Patients	1,777	900	1,311	1,369	650	5,324
No. of Female Patients	3,691	1,525	1,598	1,632	565	8,919
Totals	4,618	2,392	2,789	2,951	1,209	13,993
Treated at Dwellings	224	444	99	227	271	2,709
Treated at Dispensaries	3,718	1,802	2,190	2,219	1,179	11,195
Primary Vaccinations	343	125	117	105	131	819
Revaccinations	35	....	200	39	9	283
Whole No. Vaccinated	169	125	317	156	130	884
Number of Adults	2,960	1,375	1,497	1,473	645	7,305
Number of Children	1,518	1,007	1,380	1,478	858	6,190
No. of Native Patients	1,780	868	1,346	1,473	727	6,020
No. of Foreign Patients	2,709	1,416	1,561	1,443	773	8,811
No. sent to Hospital	647	23	106	38	9	925
Number of Deaths	27	17	29	21	17	99
Prescriptions dispens'd	5,977	3,168	5,727	5,398	2,579	23,759

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,903 persons.

The principal causes of death were phthisis, cholera infantum and diarrhœa.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important was cholera infantum.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF OFFICER MARTIN.—The funeral of Officer MARTIN, of the Second Precinct, who was killed by a burglar at the corner of Prospect and Washington-streets, Monday night, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 32 Stanton-street. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, after which a procession was formed and the body escorted to its final resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery. The procession was composed of 225 Policemen from New-York, about 100 of the Brooklyn force, and some 25 carriages. The Police of the Second Precinct acted as a body-guard, and Deputy-Inspectors DILKS and FOLK rode at the head of the line. Accompanied by a band of music, the procession passed through Fulton and Court-streets to the place of burial. The murderer of Officer MARTIN has been identified as a notorious burglar named CURTIS, well known to the Police of New-York. The Police of the Second Precinct on Tuesday raised a purse of $300 for the family of Officer MARTIN, and arrangements are now on foot to place the family above want.

THE COURTS.—All of the Courts in this city, except the Police, adjourned this week to take the usual Summer recess. The September term of the City Court will be opened on the third Monday of that month for jury trials. The next term of the Circuit Court will be held in October. The Court of Sessions (County Court) stands adjourned to September.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the month of July, Mayor KALBFLEISCH granted permits to land the cargoes of 105 vessels in this city, viz.: Sugar and molasses, 64; hides and wool, 10; merchandise, 1; logwood, 4; coffee and cocoa, 4; guano, 1; salt, 9; tobacco, 2; ballast, 8; coal, 2.

[Advertisement.]

The first hop of the season came off at the Tappaan Zee House, last Saturday evening, and was a very delightful affair. Nyack is fast becoming a favorite resort for New-Yorkers, and its proximity to the City and ease of access, enables those who are confined to the City by business, and cannot be distant from their counting-rooms and offices, to enjoy the country air and the beauties of Nature at little expense of time.

The Tappaan Zee House, at Nyack, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horse-back riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week.

Charges to suit the times. Address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,

For Family and manufacturing use.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace

AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.

A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

VAN TUYL—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. R. S. Raymond, O. W. S. VAN TUYL, M. D., of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss SOPHIA JANE TAYLOR, of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

BRUAR—MOUNT.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Charles S. Williams, JOSEPH J. BRUAR to ROSA H., daughter of Shepard Mount, Esq., of Stony Brook.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, ELIZA L., daughter of W. H. and Eliza Davis, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2

PERSONAL.

NAME BLACK EYES.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, waitress and fine sewer by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, waitress and fine sewer; the highest of references and city; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply or address by note, Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 16 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; country preferred; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and manicure, hair and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family; a respectable young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 168 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be obliging in every other way. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 68 Carmine-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is neat and agreeable with the help; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of references as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country; understands mess, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice cream and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 126 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, also a good baker; good City reference given. Apply at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands everything in all styles; can give best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West-st., cor 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK IS WANTED for a small family in the country, a nice girl, with good reference, may have a steady place; wages $8 to $10. Apply at No. 264 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 262 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer; is quick, willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country; is moderate. Call at No. 620 Broadway, hall door, for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, competent Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT woman, a situation as thorough cook, and assist in washing and take charge of a dairy; is a most excellent baker; makes good soups, jellies, pastry, and is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; is good and obliging; wages moderate; best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 620 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a native of England, wishes a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or would take a laundress' place; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and A.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East 13th-st.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A respectable girl wishes a situation by a careful and trustworthy person, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of references for character and ability. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 1 President-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hardworking and industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; sober and trustworthy; will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork, or plain sewing. Can be seen, for this day, Wednesday, at No. 49½ Prince-st., in the crockery store.

A HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROTestant girls, situations to do the housework of a family; would go separate; good references. Call at No. 60 Henry-st., near Market-st., New-York.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron or do the whole work of a family; is civil, clean, capable and neat in her person and work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A decent, capable, well disposed girl wishes a situation as general houseworker; can milk well and make good butter; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a very good washer and ironer; makes gentlemen's shirts up most tasteful; is very obliging and willing to please her employer; is very neat and clean; City reference; no objection to any part of the country; wages $8 to $9 per month. Call at No. 620 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Essex-st., in the rear building.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing and assist in the care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 107 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style; is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 230 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands ironing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; willing to travel by land or water with a lady; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., for two days.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse; no objection to do plain sewing or chamberwork. EMILY LEDGER, No. 129 Henry-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHly respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; is capable to instruct children in the French language; also, fine sewing and embroidery; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist as waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a hard-working but respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire for wages to suit the times, a steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons; will do up linens in style; makes butter; wages $7. City or country. Call, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st.; is willing and obliging.

A WAITRESS AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 13 13th-st., corner 4th-av., for German, English, Welsh, Irish and American women, civil and capable, to suit the times. Good cooks always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILdren's nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 8d-st., between 2d and 3d sts.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, who has been in the Swamp for 12 years, would like employment for a portion of his time in keeping the books of any house in the leather or boot and shoe business. He can bring consignments of leather to an amount worthy of consideration, and can give references if required. Address A., care of Messrs. Weisel & Weidemeyer, No. 87 Gold-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objections to work in a vegetable garden, if required; can come well recommended from his last place. Address Z. M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last five years as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations; discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. dress R. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden work if required. He understands his business in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a thorough farmer; understands the care of stock, &c.; is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A native of Scotland; has 28 years' experience in this country; has a thorough practical knowledge of his profession in all its branches; the best of reference given; can be seen for three days. Address H. M., care of W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class gardener, with a very small family; unquestionable City references. Address CHARLES, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels, or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer; no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference; salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,536 Post-office, postage paid.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability; has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent; no objection to the country. Commands addressed to C. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation; can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, FOR A SITUATION in the country; he must have satisfactory reference as to experience, sobriety and good temper, he willing to make himself generally useful, and a Protestant. Apply by note, giving address and reference, to J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, (colored and single man preferred,) for a first rate situation. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 7, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A GROOM AND WAITER.—WANTED, BY A gentleman near New-York, a man to act as groom and waiter; must have served in both capacities, and bring the best City references as to character. Call at No. 76 Horatio-st., after 6½ o'clock, P. M., and see Mr. Doremus.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A HOTEL; wages, $15 per month; a stewardess for a steamer, four girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr William Greene, No. 281 4th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are three rooms to let, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, or in summer by the week. Long Island leaves Pier No. 23, Jones-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M. The Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country, can be accommodated at a fine house, one mile from Sing Sing. Plenty of shade, beautiful view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 683 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also single gentlemen, can obtain neatly-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 248 Hicks-st. The location is pleasant, and within 4 minutes' walk of three ferries; house has every modern improvement.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom, also a single room, to let to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room, neatly furnished, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen; also, a small room, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 64 Irving-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 84 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 4 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADison-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1869 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $8,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water. Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Depôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $5 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentee.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 422 Broadway.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITable for the Cuba trade.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

PUNCH AND JUDY ON THE PIANO.—THE Original Punch and Judy, Professor of Punchinello and Judy, and the Imperial College of Pantaloons, Vienna.

PROFESSOR PUNCH,

Of the Grand Opera, Vienna, will perform at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 19, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL AND OUT-DOOR TREATMENT.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, duly Secured by the Seals of the Royal de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Physicians, Vienna.

PROFESSOR CHALMERS'

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT

In the special remedy for RETARDED MENSTRUATION, LEUCORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRISMEGISTUS No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of these diseases, no matter whether they have existed for years, or are thought an antidote to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population.

TRISMEGISTUS No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary or mercurial, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all other Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove. TRISMEGISTUS Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in its cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as directed by Professor Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (two doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Trismegistus to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Trismegistus can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; Hoyt, Worthington, No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 125 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the nature, cure and consequency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the human organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, universal remedies, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cantharides, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. N. J. & J. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor; No. 69 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daly, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three bottles* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, no matter whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 30 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBERT, MEMBER OF THE R. U. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dominick-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 2 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., where private entrance at No. 6 Clay Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years of present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, constant weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be; particulars of the urethra and other weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing the price, directing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. Any, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEMS'S SUMMER CURE.—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa, a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 82 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. PHELPS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 42 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 42

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Bank of London, its agents at Montreal, MURRAY, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, have authorized us to state that they will receive Money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Drafts payable at sight or otherwise, and upon such further terms as may be decided upon, either in this country or Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Exchange on London, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, London. Also on the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, Cal. We purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world. Also, Drafts on the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and completing the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to certificates for equal amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to prevent or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 1, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who desire of availing themselves of the provisions of the Act for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange the same, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, for that purpose.

By order of the Common Council.
FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller.
Dated, New-York, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to purchase the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for the purpose, for exchange under the Readjustment Act.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt the Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of August next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, with the interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's Office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 38 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this Trust Fund, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Fifty Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.
A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY.

FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
KLEINRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

MR. E. H. DENSLOW RETIRES FROM the firm of CLERKE & DENSLOW on account of ill health. The business will be continued by W. B. CLERKE under his own name, as heretofore.

CLERKE & DENSLOW.
Aug. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS, ten minutes' walk from Rhu Park, S. I. Interesting services and sermon by able speakers; good place to do and get good; faithful testimonies and laymen earnestly invited to attend. Refreshments on the ground.—Boats leave foot of Cortland-st. 8 and 11 A. M. Fare 6 cents. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK DEPOT, No. 49 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, standard Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the place of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ¾ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2¾ inches wide; stay pieces 3 feet long, 3¾ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ¾ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 3 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAME COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; cheek pieces each 16 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide, nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

TWO PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2¾-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with a 2¾ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¾ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide. Two Belly Bands, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¾ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, each with a loop to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—20 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¾ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2¾-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with a 2¾ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¾ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¾ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, each with loop to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several depôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teachers preferred—can inquire in 4th-st., third door from North 8th-st., Brooklyn E. D.

Mrs. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 8th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remainder subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals, and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in lots and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. MINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DE FOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.

ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Denais Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 21, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.

D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Norwich, N. Y.

jy18-law6wTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry H. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER,
Attorney for Insolvent.

je20-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 1 o'clock, a span of long-tail gray horses, 8 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be perfect in every respect.

ALSO,

A rockaway carriage and single rockaway.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Vesey-st., a large and extensive stock as above, comprising kid, silk and lisle-thread gloves, woolen and cotton hose and stockings, lace goods, trimmings, buttons, binding, suspenders, neckties, handkerchiefs, combs, brushes, perfumeries, pocket knives and scissors, portemonnaies, embroideries, jet and fancy goods, woolen hoods, mitts and jackets, Yankee notions, and a large and general assortment of other goods, too numerous to mention. By order of L. SANDERS, Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance stocks, Bank stocks, Bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Chambers-st., a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., by order of S. MEYERHEIM, Assignee.

J. H. RURLEY, Auctioneer.

J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather-beds, wardrobes, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, stoves, matting, kitchen-furniture, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $4,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,283, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York," the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SEWARD'S, BUEY AND LONG BRANCH (HIGHLANDS), FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S BOOK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 9¾ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Katontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer E. F. ARROW-SMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. COX'S BRIGADE AT GAULEY BRIDGE—PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS—MATERIAL OF WISE'S LEGION—MORE VANDALISM—THE NEGROES AND THE GREAT REBELLION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEAD OF THE GREAT KANAWHA, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Ere this can reach you, the telegraph will have anticipated the announcement of the arrival of Gen. Cox's Brigade at Gauley Bridge. The rear guard of the Army came up Monday evening, just as the sun began to sink behind one of the gigantic mountain crests which sentinel on every side this secluded spot.

The march of the brigade from Charleston to this point has presented but little of interest in a military sense, though to the student of Nature it has abundantly compensated for its imaginary perils and real fatigues. The Kanawha Valley is certainly one of the most charming I ever beheld. The river itself, which is navigable as far up as Cannelton, eighty miles above its mouth, forcibly reminds me of the Cumberland; but in other respects the resemblance between the two vales is not so marked. On the Kanawha, one is never out of sight of a well-tilled farm, and the broad acres of emerald-green maize, waving its plumy crests in the breeze, the golden shocks of wheat, which in many places still thickly stud the fields, and occasional belts of heavy timber, sufficiently attest the fertility of the soil.

After passing Charleston, the character of the country undergoes a considerable change. The valley, nowhere more than a mile wide, becomes quite narrow, and the hills grow loftier and more precipitous, till here, where the Gauley and New Rivers unite in forming the Great Kanawha, rugged mountain spurs, rocky cliffs and conical peaks of wondrous beauty characterize the scene. Two miles below are the celebrated Falls of the Kanawha, the music of whose roar can be heard for miles around. The river here is more than half a mile wide—wider, indeed, than anywhere else—and plunges over a succession of rocky precipices which extend across it in an oblique direction, giving it somewhat the appearance of several huge mill-dams within a few feet of each other. Possibly the scene might be more imposing if the various leaps were united in one, but it is grand as it is, and combined with the majestic surroundings has for me a charm scarcely less entrancing than Niagara itself.

Since I last wrote you we have had continued and innumerable evidences of a precipitate retreat on the part of the rebel army. Whatever would tend to impede their flight has been hastily thrown aside. Tents, camp-kettles, chests, arms and stores of all descriptions have almost hourly fallen into our hands. The morning after our arrival here, our men found about twelve hundred muskets, nearly one hundred kegs of powder, and a lot of bacon, which the flying rebels could not tarry long enough to destroy. A mountain howitzer has also been discovered in the river, and preparations are now being made to fish it up. The hills around us are alive with deserters from Wise's legion, some of whom occasionally find their way into our camp, but the great majority of them remain concealed in the mountain fastnesses, suffering the pangs of hunger, afraid to return to their homes, lest they be apprehended by loyalists or traitors, and shot, either as rebels or deserters.

If we may judge from the samples we have seen, Wise's legion must be in a sorry plight. The men look like Falstaff's recruits, and are altogether the raggedest, dirtiest and most miserable set of soldiers (?) I ever saw. Their like, I imagine, could nowhere be found outside of the "sacred soil." They are the poorest of the poor "white trash" of the South, can neither read nor write, and confess they never heard of secession, and have no idea what the word means. They say they joined Wise's Army because they were told the "Abolitionists" were about to invade the valley and desolate their homes. Ignorant as these men are, they know enough not to follow Wise into Eastern Virginia, and therefore embraced the earliest opportunity to desert. It is estimated by the natives here that twelve or fifteen hundred men left the rebel Army at this point.

You need hardly be told that the rebels destroyed the bridge across Gauley River at this place, as they fled. It was a substantial structure, and, owing to the scarcity of lumber in this region, it will be a long time before it is replaced by another as good. The people here are justly indignant at the act.

The burning of the steamer *Kanawha Valley* was another unpardonable act of vandalism on the part of Gen. Wise. He had pressed the boat into the rebel service, and used it for the transportation of stores up and down the river during his stay. The citizens of Charleston were anxious that it should not share the fate of the *Julia Moffitt*, and accordingly a Committee of Secessionists waited upon the rebel leader at Cannelton, the head of navigation, and begged him not to destroy it, as it could there be of no use to the Union troops. He listened to their petition and then applied to it the torch. The organ of destructiveness in Wise seems to be much more largely developed than that of combativeness, and the people of the Kanawha Valley, who have been systematically robbed of horses, wagons, mules, and whatever else could be used by the rebel Army, will not soon forget the time when he himself did all he told them the "Abolitionists" would do.

It may be interesting to learn what the negro population of the Valley think of the "Great Rebellion." Rest assured, they are not indifferent spectators. Of course they gather in groups by the wayside, for the sight of a passing Army is an unusual one; but they do something more: they huzzah for "Massa Lincum" most enthusiastically. One of a group of "contrabands" observed to me, the other day: "Massa said you men 'ud cut our hands and feet off; but I know'd you wusn't gwine to hurt *us*." (Heavy emphasis on the "us.") At another time, being some distance in advance of the Army, I stopped at a house on the roadside, and after conversing some time with its proprietor, who was reclining under what Virgil would call a "*tegmine fagi*," I asked permission to step inside and write a letter, which was readily granted. While seated at a table, an old negro approached me from the kitchen, and after assuring her self that her master was not in sight, she whispered in my ear: "Be mighty kurful what you say to dat man. He belongs to the odder side, and soon as you'se gone he'll go right off and tell 'em." She then added, with a grin, "I know'se you'se all right." The old Eldorado's information was not in the least disconcerting, for I knew my host, although an ignorant Virginian, would be remarkably civil so long as five thousand National bayonets were in the immediate vicinity. These, and other incidents that I could relate, show that the negroes keep themselves well advised of the progress of affairs, and that the slave-holding States are resting on a smoldering volcano, which at any time may make of them a Herculaneum or a Pompeii.

As a correlative of what I have just said, I may mention that an intelligent mulatto "boy," the property of John H. Dickerson, residing about twenty-five miles below this point, yesterday made a bold stroke for freedom, which I am free to say I hope may be successful. A man named Skinner, an overseer, recently employed, was driving Mr. D.'s negroes to a hay-field, and cracked his whip pretty loudly about their ears. The mulatto in question, who is said to be an amiable, well-disposed fellow, shrugged his shoulders at the sound, whereupon the overseer applied to them the lash. Quick as lightning the slave turned upon him, and with one blow of his bony fist, laid his assailant sprawling upon the earth. The overseer then attempted to draw from his belt a revolver, when the "chattel" struck him with the handle of his pitchfork. Again the overseer attempted to use his weapon, and again the negro felled him to the earth. Seeing that Skinner was still not disabled, the negro drew the revolver himself, and placing the muzzle close to the overseer's head, sent two balls through his brain, killing him instantly, and then, with three shots remaining in the pistol to defend himself, fled to the hills. The affair has, of course, created great excitement in the vicinity.

How long Gen. Cox will remain here, or where he will go when he leaves, is uncertain. It matters little, however, for his brigade is thoroughly demoralized. To say that it is a disgrace to the service, is to leave much that is true unsaid. Insubordination is rank. The raw material of the brigade is excellent, but the almost entire absence of anything like discipline has rendered it little better than an armed mob. The soldiers have been allowed whisky to excess, and as a consequence, houses have been ransacked, stores pillaged, and property destroyed, and we have in addition one of the most dissipated sets of regs, the vicinity having recently swarmed with a large number.

[illegible] with these things, but I feel it my duty to do so. How long, oh! how long, is our Army to be cursed with incompetent leaders? When will the rebellion be crushed if Pierce, and Somerset, and Hill, and Cox, are to be the types of our Generals? For Gen. Cox, I have personally a high regard. He is a gentleman, in the fullest sense of the word; an excellent lawyer, and an estimable citizen, but he is now occupying a position that he can never hope to fill.

We have just learned that Wise is encamped at Big Sewell Mountain, forty miles up New River. He will, in all probability, make good his retreat before he can be cut off. Having satisfied myself that there will be no more fighting in this region, I shall leave the Army at this point. OCCIDENT.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Convention reassembled yesterday, and was in session to-day. The first thing done was to raise a Committee consisting of thirty-one members, one from each county represented.

A resolution was offered to-day declaring that inasmuch as the Legislature had refused to consent to a division of the State, it was unwise at present to take action for that purpose; also proposing to adjourn the Convention on Friday. The resolution was tabled, 39 to 25.

Resolutions were offerred and referred proposing to take a vote on division in the counties west of a line running from the northeast corner of Tennessee, along the top of the Alleghanies to Maryland, the election to be held some time in October; and if the division should carry, the Legislature to call a Convention to complete the work.

There will be a warm contest for action towards a division and a strong opposition, but the divisionists, probably, have the majority, and are determined to push the matter.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

THE REBELS THREATENING FORT BLISS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Santa Fé Mail and Cañon City Express arrived in this city last night, three days ahead of time, bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 22d, and Cañon City to the 26th ult.

Business in New-Mexico was still dull. The crops looked fine, owing to the recent rains.

There was a great deal of anxiety in New-Mexico, on account of the threats of the Texans to capture the Government property.

An express from New-Mexico overtook 1,000 soldiers returning to the States at Burt's Old Fort, with orders for them to return to New-Mexico. It was feared the Texans were going to capture the Government Forts in that Territory.

Two Federal Officers, Capt. John M. James, and Lieut. R. S. Garland, of the Seventh Infantry, had deserted from the Union service at Fort Fillmore, and joined the Texans. By the latest accounts the Texans had assembled at Fort Bliss about 700 strong, with a number of pieces of artillery. Their pickets had approached within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, at which point there are thirteen companies of regulars to meet them. A few days previous three companies left the Fort for Mesilla, to take down any secession flag that may be found floating. As Texas supports Arizona this may bring about a collision.

The mining regions of San Juan are now abandoned, as all classes are disappointed at not finding gold, though the indications of it are very flattering. More than forty persons have lost their lives in that region; twenty-four being killed by the Indians.

The locators of the Placer mines are in good spirits, and very sanguine of complete success in their undertaking.

Mr. John Grimes, of Ohio, had reached Santa Fé, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Indians were met by the mail party, but they were all friendly.

The weather is extremely hot on the plains.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. Butler returned to Old Point this morning. Nothing has as yet transpired as to his remaining, but it is understood that the Army at Fortress Monroe is to be greatly increased. The General has spent the afternoon at Newport's News experimenting with Hotchkiss' shells.

Hampton will be reoccupied on the arrival of the first regiment from the North.

The sailing frigate *Savannah* is being towed up the Roads, and will proceed to Newport's News to relieve the *Dale*, now ordered to sea.

The crew of the bark *Linwood*, of New-York, thirteen in number, have just arrived on the *Quaker City*. The bark was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and the crew picked up off Cape Henry.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A SOLDIER AT FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

I arrived back to the Fort late last night, having been absent up to Chesapeake Bay since Tuesday morning—three days and a half. I thought I would write now, so as to let you know I am safe and sound. We have had two or three brushes with the "Seceshers" since starting. We went one hundred and twenty-five miles up the bay, and our gun-boats, the *Adriatic*, *Fanny* and *Cadwallader*, anchored off the shore, while our men, one hundred and twenty-five in number, landed in two of the Naval Brigade batteaux, one of them being armed with a rifled cannon. While searching for arms, we were fired upon from the woods, and our men were immediately formed into scouting and skirmishing parties, and seven of our men, myself included, chased a dozen of them about a mile, although they succeeded in keeping beyond musket-shot. At length we were called in, and went on the boats, with no loss on our side. We then lay at anchor all night, and the next day we captured a schooner, about ten miles further up, and were off and on the shore all day, sometimes in the launches, at other times in the boats. Our provisions had all given out, and not even a cracker was to be had. We started down that evening in a rain storm, and a pretty rough sea. Nothing to eat yet. Friday morning we were all on board the launches at 4 o'clock, and ready for anything. One cracker had been given to each man, and that made us hungrier yet. We were towed by the gun-boats in shore, and then rowed up the mouth of the Cherrystone Creek, some thirty miles from here. We here fired a schooner and a sloop, and our launch, with the rifled cannon, was left to cover the burning, while the other went to the *Fanny*. While lying here, a shot from the shore struck our boat, and another flew over our heads. The Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade, commanding the launch, instantly sighted the gun, and bang went a shell straight into the clump of bushes where the smoke was curling up; another followed, bursting in the garden of a farm-house near the shore. We fired another, which burst in the road near the house, and then rowed for the boat. On reaching the *Cadwallader*, the gun-boats fired a shell every fifteen minutes into the woods. We found now that the *Cadwallader* was on a shoal of mud, and as soldiers were seen in the woods, and behind the sand-banks along the shore, we thought it time to get her off. We then set to, throwing the coal overboard, and in about an hour had her off. We were just starting together on our way down, when bang went a shell from the shore, which furrowed the water under our stern; this was followed by a volley of musketry, which whistled over our boat; several struck the smoke-stack, and two penetrated the boat's rail. Our boys then jumped up on the hurricane deck, and began loading and firing at will, sending the shot thick and fast on the beach. The large shell-gun sent six charges of canister into their embankments and through the woods, while rifled guns from the *Fanny* and the launch sent the shell into the spot where the firing was. The launch's gun was fired every time at a range of 2½ miles, and the officers said they never saw better firing; every shot told, and burst right among their guns. One gun was silenced in fifteen minutes, and another in about half an hour. Last night we reached the Fortress. Altogether, this was a very good three days' work, and a very creditable affair. We met Gen. Butler going up on the Baltimore boat, and gave him an account of the affair. He complimented us very highly indeed. C. W. C.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Democratic State Convention met at Columbus to-day, and nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and John Scott Harrison for Lieutenant-Governor. A series of resolutions was adopted. The third recommends the Legislatures of the States to call a National Convention for settling the present difficulties, and restoring and preserving the Union. The sixth resolution condemns the President's late attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Nearly full votes from forty counties return but three Secessionists to the Legislature, but the disloyal counties are not yet generally heard from. Well-informed politicians think the Legislature in both Houses will be composed of seventy-five per cent. Union men.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch from Little Rock, 5th, to the Memphis *Avalanche*, says a Confederate scouting party encountered one hundred Nationals in Northwestern Arkansas, and killed 25. The Confederate loss was two.

The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript*, of the 5th, says the Nationals have evacuated Hampton and Newport's News.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican*, of the 5th, says Gen. Banks' army is almost entirely disbanded, only four regiments remaining.

The Richmond Congress has been discussing a financial scheme, the probable result of which will be an advance of Treasury Notes on the subscribed cotton when the market opens, the cotton to be sold at existing prices for the benefit of the planters.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* learns, in addition to the handcuffs brought by the invading army, was a large number of halters for hanging Southern traitors and rebels. It says in all probability the New World never witnessed such scenes of horror as it would have witnessed on the triumphant entrance of the invading army to Richmond.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 3d, says it has been provoked beyond endurance by reading in certain Virginia papers most complacent and gratuitous comments on the charming charity and benevolence of certain citizens and officials of Virginia towards invaders of their soil, plunderers of their estates, destroyers of their homes and firesides, and polluters of their women. It demands that every prisoner at Richmond be incarcerated, and put in irons. Justice, humanity and civilization alike cry for the stern execution of retribution.

Lieut. Lamar, of the Confederate Army, is still confined at Richmond, the whole of one side seriously paralyzed. RICHMOND, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. Ritchie, of the *Enquirer*, has just returned from Paris. He says the cause of the Southern Confederacy is looking up in France, and entertains no doubt about its ultimate recognition.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 2.

It is reliably stated, on the most undoubted evidence, that when news of the capture of Sherman's Battery was received in Washington, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy-yard and sent to Washington, with the announcement that it was Sherman's Battery.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, July 31.

The privateer *Gordon*, from Charleston Sunday last, captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGilvery*, of Bangor, with a cargo of molasses; also the schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with a cargo of fruit. The privateer *Mariner* has captured another schooner. The privateer *York* has captured the brig *Martin*, of Boston, with a cargo of machinery.

MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday Aug. 7.

The Republican State Convention was large and enthusiastic, being represented by about 700 delegates. Israel Washburne, Jr., was unanimously renominated for Governor.

The resolutions declare that the war has been forced upon the North, and is now waged without any desire for subjugating or conquest, but to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the dignity and equality of the several States, and that when this object is accomplished the war should cease; indorse Mr. Washburne, and declare their confidence in the Army and Nation.

TWO MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Massachusetts Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Wm. B. Green, leave Fort Warren this afternoon, and proceed South *vid* Stonington and New-York.

The Fifteenth, Col. Devens, leave Worcester to-night by the Norwich route.

It is reported that Nims' Battery will leave camp at Quincey to-night, taking the Fall River route; but it is possible their departure may be postponed a day or two. These troops are fully equipped and in excellent condition for service.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The steamers *S. R. Spaulding* and *Ben Deford* arrived this afternoon. The former brought several wounded soldiers of the Massachusetts First Regiment, who were met by their relatives and friends, and tenderly cared for.

The published announcement of the departure of the Fifteenth Regiment and Nim's battery was premature. They leave the last of the week.

ARREST OF A REBEL AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Charles H. Tyler, formerly a captain in the United States Army, and now or recently a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, and a nephew of Ex-President Tyler, came here for his wife today, and is now held for orders from Washington.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The crew for the United States sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, was mustered on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They will number about 500 all told. The *Potomac* was reported ready for sea yesterday, and orders to put her in commission are expected to-day. Her officers are to be present at the Lyceum this morning.

The purchased vessels *Nightingale* and *National Guard*, commenced to take their batteries on board last evening. The former is bored for six guns, and the latter for five.

The tow-boat *Saturn*, having on board Commodore Paulding and Naval Constructor Pook, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday and took Capt. Bell, of the Ordnance Department, down the stream.

The first of the new steam gun-boats afloat will probably be the *Tuscarora*, building at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A letter to Washington on Monday last, states that she will be fit for launching in a week or ten days. The *Tuscarora* will be 195 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. She is braced diagonally with iron three and a half inches wide, by a half inch in thickness. The bottom planking is of white oak three and a half inches thick, and is fastened by locust tree nails, and composition bolts.

The War Department has ordered the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri to have overcoats *for forty thousand men* ready by the 15th of next month. The Missouri tailors will have a grand time of it.

The U. S. sailing frigate *Cumberland*, 24, received her final orders at the Boston Navy-yard on Monday, hauled into the stream on Tuesday, and has probably sailed by this time to join the blockading fleet. The *Cumberland* was lately Commodore Prendergast's flag-ship, but has now only a Captain's pennant.

The Naval Examining Board continues its sittings, and it refusse to give the names of candidates tried or passed, at Mr. Blunt's office.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. A. WRIGHT.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of welcoming home Hon. J. A. Wright, late United States Minister to Prussia. There was a fair attendance of the members. Mr. Pelatiah Perrit, the President, introduced Mr. Wright in appropriate terms, when he arose and addressed the Chamber in a speech of some length, upon the state of our National affairs. He referred to the patriotic course pursued by the merchants in their prompt and munificent response to the wants of the Government in furnishing the means for carrying on the war, and also to their liberal subscriptions for the same purpose. He had arrived here after an absence of four years, to contemplate with sorrow, though not with despair, the condition of his beloved country. He rejoiced to see that the time for the exhibition of party feelings had gone by, and that the effort of every true citizen was put forth to sustain the Government in its hour of trial. He belonged to a school of politicians who acknowledged only the sovereignty of the General Government, and which did not divide their allegiance with any State; that stood up for the Constitution founded by Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin. That Government had sheltered him at home, and protected him abroad, and to it he owed all allegiance. The first duty of the citizen was to defend his country. The German people, as a whole, were heartily in favor of the American Union, and were ready to assist by their lives in defending it. He received the warmest personal assurances from the King himself that he prayed for the perpetuity and prosperity of our whole Government, and he said, on the occasion of his taking final leave of him, "God grant you may succeed in sustaining the integrity of the old Union." [Applause.] If they desired the support of European Governments, they must depend upon themselves. He referred to the vacillating course of the public Press of Europe, and particularly to the tone of the London *Times*. That paper had declared that the South was a unit, and that the North was divided. The Press had been subsidized in the interests of the South, and foreign gold was being employed here to undermine and destroy the country and our institutions. We should, he said, not depend on outside support and sympathy until every effort of our own had been exhausted to sustain the Constitution. The European masses loved liberty. His house had been besieged by persons who wished to enlist in the armies of the Union, and he was at last compelled to put up a notice that his was not a recruiting office. The German troops were slow to move, but they always moved right; their impulses were strong for freedom. Wherever a good cause needs assistance, they were prompt to lend a helping hand, and no nation responded more heartily when appealed to in behalf of public liberty. [Cheers.] He had received hundreds of letters of sympathy from all parts of Germany. He saw an affecting instance of devotion to home and country while abroad. An American lady who had been stricken down by disease, when dying, asked that she might first embrace her little child, and then that she might be wrapt in the American flag and expire in its folds, as a testimony of her love for her country. The people of the South would say to him as Abraham said to Lot, "Let there be no strife between us, turn thee to the right or to the left as it pleaseth thee." But Abraham would not have said this had Lot overturned all the sacred arrangements of his household, and conspired to overthrow the patriarchal government and all that Abraham held sacred. When the South should cease to pull down the pillars of the Constitution, and give over their efforts to subvert the fabric of government, then he would listen to them. Until rebellious hands were no longer raised in this suicidal work, let millions of money and thousands of lives, if need be, be laid upon the altar of patriotism, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. [Applause.] He was ready to hail with joy the day which should restore peace to the country, but he devoutly prayed that we might have no peace that was not founded in principle.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin a vote of thanks was adopted by the Chamber for the patriotic address. The members were then introduced to Mr. Wright, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The bids for the subsistence of our volunteers were opened yesterday afternoon, shortly after 12 o'clock. More than forty proposals for the contract were put in. A few were thrown out, not being in accordance with the requirements of the Quartermaster. The following proposals were read:

C. Wright offered to furnish the raw rations at 21c.; board at 37c.

John Morrell, raw ration, 23¾c.; cooked, 29c.

Wm. H. Williams, No. 41 Cortlandt-street, raw ration, 31¾c.; cooked, same price.

Garret Gerris, No. 583 Broadway, raw rations, 23c.; cooked, 30c.

Isaac Dayton, raw ration, 24c.; board, 26c.; both at the rate of 26c. per day's ration.

Thomas B. Taylor, raw or cooked, either at 30c.

Morris C. Burch, raw or cooked, at 25c.

George W. Ditcher, either at 37c.

Charles Fendt, raw ration, 17c.; cooked 23c., on certain stipulations.

John Tracy, cooked 34c.; not in accordance with the contract, because not proposing for the raw ration.

John Patten, Pacific Hotel, offered to furnish raw ration or board in New-York at 33c.; out of the City, 57c.; also to furnish at an average of all the bids.

Daniel F. Hepman, raw, 30c.; good and wholesome board, 50c.

C. B. Deforest, raw, 32c.; cooked, 32c.

Horatio Read, raw, 23½c.; cooked, 29½c.; will also furnish barracks on the island for the volunteers, which the Quartermaster said was a favorable consideration.

Peter Gerris, raw, 23c.; cooked, 29c.

William Halsey, raw, 22c.; good and wholesome board, 22c.

Robert G. Waters, raw or cooked, 35c.

Wm. B. Davis, No. 67 South-street, raw, 17c.; cooked, 29c.

Augustus Smith, No. 31 Beekman-street, raw, 25c.; cooked, 30c.

Thomas B. Way, raw, 24c.; cooked, 26c.

John A. Bonsaw, raw, 22c.; cooked, 25c.

Elisha Troughton, either, 35c.

Erastus Plato, raw, 24½c.; cooked, 28½c.

Frederick Rohlwagen, raw, 24½c.; cooking, 28½c.

Camp. Poisel & Co., either, 25c.

Wm. J. Potter, either, 35c.

James Steele, No. 111 Cherry-street, offered to furnish 18 oz. of first quality of bread at 2¾c. per ration, which, though not advertised for, was of interest to contractors.

Nicholas B. Hooper, No. 10 Spruce-street, either, 30c.

Aaron Seeley, raw, 30c.; cooked, 37½c.—on Staten Island he would wish 5c. extra, and any other place out of the City 10c. extra.

—— Smith, Yonkers, either, 30c.

N. Hicks, Graham, Philadelphia, raw, 21c.; cooked, 32c.; for soap, 5¾c. extra; for candles, 16c. extra.

—— Lathrop, Albany, raw, 24c.; cooked, 29¾c.

Leon Lagneau, raw, 24c.; cooked, 35c.

J. M. Seaburgher, board, 35c.

C. M. Creigher, No. 37 Centre Market, either, at 28¾c.

Jacob Springsteed, Albany, raw, 22c.; cooked, 28c.

Daniel F. Appleton, raw, 20¾c.; cooked, 30c.

Henry F. Smith, either, 30c.

The Quartermaster said that it was expected that the bidder would provide a place in which to eat, eating utensils, and cooking apparatus. In three or four days the name of the successful bidder will be made known.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment is fast filling up, and as it has to report at Washington within the month, recruits who wish to become perfect in all the modern improvements of rifle drill, had best lose no time in making immediate application. The officers are gentlemen of experience, the Lieutenant-Colonel having been breveted in Mexico for gallant conduct, and know full well how to take care of their men. Head-quarters, No. 21 Broadway.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This afternoon a splendid American flag will be presented to the Anderson Zouaves, on Riker's Island, where the regiment is at present encamped. It (the flag) is the gift of Major Robert Anderson, and will be presented to the regiment on his behalf by Dr. Crawford, who was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Col. J. Lafayette Riker will receive the flag for the regiment, and the Chaplain, Rev. John Harvey, will invoke a blessing upon it. All who wish to witness the ceremony can do so, as the steamboat *Major Anderson* leaves Peck-slip for Riker's Island at 2 o'clock P. M., and returns the same afternoon.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

Col. James H. Romain, a gentleman who served with distinction during our former war, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment to be named the Washington Zovaves. Recruits will be received at head-quarters, No. 76 Varick-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment has now received its uniforms and equipments, and the only cause of delay in marching to the seat of war is the want of a few more men. Another company will be mustered in the service this week. Those wishing to be in the service of the United States and have their pay, &c., begin at once should not fail to make immediate application at their City head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway. Squads are sent from there to the camp on Staten Island each day.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

This regiment, under the command of Col. Chas. Le Gendre, is rapidly filling up, and several companies will be mustered into service to-day. Among the officers of the command are Lieut.-Col. Chas. Le Gendre, Colonel; Capt. de Brame, Lieut.-Colonel; Maj. de Schmidt, late of the Austrian Army, Major; Lieut. Glossauer, cléve of the military school of St. Cyr, Captain; Ensign C. Link, a graduate of the Dresden Polytechnic University, Captain. Maj. Siegun, of the Austrian Army, will also take the command of one company. Such officers as these are the kind of guarantees which soldiers now require, and no doubt the ranks of the regiment will be rapidly filled up. Accompanying the New-York Rifles will be a battery of De Brame's celebrated revolving rifled cannon, and this will be placed under the scholarly experience of Capt. Link. The regimental head-quarters have been moved to the City Hall, southwest corner, below the Mayor's office. The principal recruiting office remains at No. 199 Bowery.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY.

Capt. T. B. Bunting is now in the City, recruiting for Right Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., (City Guard.) Eight riders and twelve cannoniers are wanted to make up the complement needed. He rejoins his company at Harper's Ferry on Monday next. Applications can be made daily, from 10 to 3, at the Armory, corner University-place and Thirteenth-street.

THE VOLUNTEER'S DEPOT.

Several companies, belonging to various regiments, presented themselves for medical inspection yesterday. Owing, however, to the strict examination the [illegible] were [illegible] at the house of Dr. Mott, but one whole company was accepted, consequently none were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

MUSTERING OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Col. Schwarzwalder's Regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday. At 10 o'clock line was formed on Bond-street, and the regiment marched to Washington-square, where the ceremony was performed by Major Shepard, of the Regular Army. After being mustered out the regiment paraded down Broadway to Grand-street, and from thence to its Armory over Centre Market, where the men were dismissed. A juvenile Zouave corps paraded with the regiment, and attracted much attention through the whole line of march. The majority of the men express their intention of returning to the war.

CAPT. MOTT'S ARTILLERY.

One hundred are wanted to leave immediately for Washington, to join Capt. Mott's Artillery, now stationed at the Chain Bridge, on the Potomac. Of the hundred, fifty are wanted as drivers, six as artificers, two as buglers. Those wishing to join will call upon Capt. Mott, at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, from 5 to 10 A. M., and to Sergeant Stewart from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., at the same place. Apply early, as the list closes on Friday evening.

REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

Two Massachusetts Regiments are to arrive here this morning on their way to the seat of war, viz: the Fourteenth, Col. Wm. B. Gallup, *vid* the Stonington route; and the Fifteenth, Col. Devens, from Worcester, by the Norwich route.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED.

At a regular meeting of the New-York Central Republican Club, held at their Room on Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club has learned with deep regret of the affliction of our esteemed Treasurer, T. G. Gibyan, Esq., by the loss of his two sons and brother-in-law, in the recent battle at Manassas, Va., and that we tender to him and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

HEAD-QUARTERS CLINTON RIFLES. No. 62 William-street, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two several statements in regard to the Clinton Rifles, malicious in their tendency, and calculated to injure that organization, have recently appeared in the columns of the New-York Times. The first is to the effect that Col. Le Gal, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been elected Colonel of the Clinton Rifles. The second that a majority of the line officers had effected a new organization, to be known by the name of the Morgan Rifles. Both statements are unconditionally false. Col. Le Gal was tendered a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Clinton Rifles, but writes to tell me that he is compelled to decline for the present. As regards the second statement, two captains and six lieutenants have been dismissed from the Clinton Rifles for insubordination, and have, I understand, formed themselves into a body, to be called the Morgan Rifles. They do not, however, by any means constitute a majority of the line officers of the Clinton Rifles, now over thirty in number.

By inserting in your journal this refutation of a slander you will perform an act of justice and oblige

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PAGE,
Colonel Commanding Clinton Rifles.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. J. Mansfield Davis is making very good progress in raising a regiment of Cavalry for the war. He has already six companies enrolled, and will soon fill up the whole list. He is an officer of ability and skill, and has for his Lieutenant-Colonel Capt. Kilpatrick, a recent graduate of West Point. The camp of the regiment is at Scarsdale, and the recruiting office is at No. 648 Broadway. The arms of the regiment are to be a carbine, sabre and revolvers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Some of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, not having had sufficient fighting in the service of their country, wound up yesterday by a set-to in Gen. Cook's office, where they accidentally met. Col. Abel Smith, Lieut.-Col. Clark, and Quartermaster Mumby, were the belligerent parties. Having met at the office of the General, their difficulties at Baltimore were renewed, when it is alleged that Col. Smith made some belligerent demonstrations, and was pitched into *à la* Hyer by Lieut.-Col. Clark and Quartermaster Mumby. The parties were separated before any serious damage had been done, when Col. Smith preferred a complaint before a Justice of the Peace, against Clark and Mumby, for assault and battery. The case will be investigated on Friday afternoon.

Capt. Oliver T. Beard, late of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, has received authority from Gov. Morgan to raise an artillery company. He opened a recruiting office at No. 38 Warren-street yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and at 12 M. he had twenty good and true men enrolled, and he expects to have his command ready to go into camp within ten days. His company will consist of about 130 men, and will be armed with six of Parrot's rifled cannon. Capt. Beard has proven himself to be a most efficient officer, and has besides the benefit of a large experience in Mexico and California. Men who enlist under him will have all their rights carefully looked after, but they must expect to be under the most thorough discipline.

Secession at Nassau, N. P.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the inhabitants are largely in favor of the secession cause, and every report of disasters to the Union troops is hailed with delight. They express their belief that the result of the contest can be only in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They derive their information of our affairs mostly from Southern papers, although their trade is almost entirely with the North.

A Polite Card from Marshal Burnham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In reply to your correspondents of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, with reference to the use of my name in connection with the position of Brigadier-General, I beg to say that if any person has presented me for such an appointment, it was without my knowledge or consent. I have not been, and am not now, an applicant for *that or any other position* under this Administration, and would accept of none, military or otherwise, if offered.

In reply to your correspondent of to-day, who says "he knows me to be one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States," I beg leave to say thus publicly, *through your columns*, that he is a liar and a scoundrel. I have no other reply to make to lies, falsehood and mendacity. Yours, &c.,

J. C. BURNHAM.
Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1861.

New-Jersey.

Alleged Murder at English Neighborhood.—On Tuesday night an affray occurred between a man named Carr, residing at English Neighborhood, and Taylor, toll-gate-keeper on the Hackensack Turnpike, resulting in the death of Carr. It is stated that Carr passed through the gate, when a dispute arose in reference to the toll, and upon his return the quarrel was renewed, and Taylor drew a carving-knife and stabbed Carr through one of his lungs, causing instant death. He then made his escape. An investigation will take place to-day.

Two Burglars Shot.—At Hoboken, on Monday night, two men attempted to rob the store of Jacob Bamber, when the latter shot them both, killing one on the spot. The other died a few hours afterwards. No further particulars were ascertained.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 18,000 bush. Winter Red Western, 97c.; 2,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, 83c.; 3,000 bush. fair to choice White Kentucky, $1 16@$1 20. Corn closed a shade firmer; sales 14,000 bush. at 32c.; 15,000 bush. at 32¼c.; 18,000 bush. at 32½c. Other grains quiet, and no sales. Whisky, nominal, at 15½c. Canal Freights.—Asking 11c. on Corn, and 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bush. Wheat, 98,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Flour unchanged; $3 50 for export. Wheat shade higher. Whisky declined to 15c. Mess Pork dull at $14 50. Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.